S1515-1-U (A)

1987 ANNUAL REPORT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

A view of Fifth Street through the third floor atrium, District of Columbia Courthouse.

Cover photograph by Paul V. Roddy.

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Edited by: Anne P. Stygles

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District of Columbia Courts
500 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer

TO THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

With continued appreciation for the many fine efforts of all District of Columbia Court's personnel and with considerable pride in the achievements of the past year, this *1987 Annual Report* is transmitted to the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, under the provisions of District of Columbia Code Sections 11-1701(c)(2) and 1745(a).

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

Photographs, this page by Aron C. Chrapp.

COURT SYSTEM

JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman
Chief Judge William C. Pryor
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Chief Judge Fred B. Ugast
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

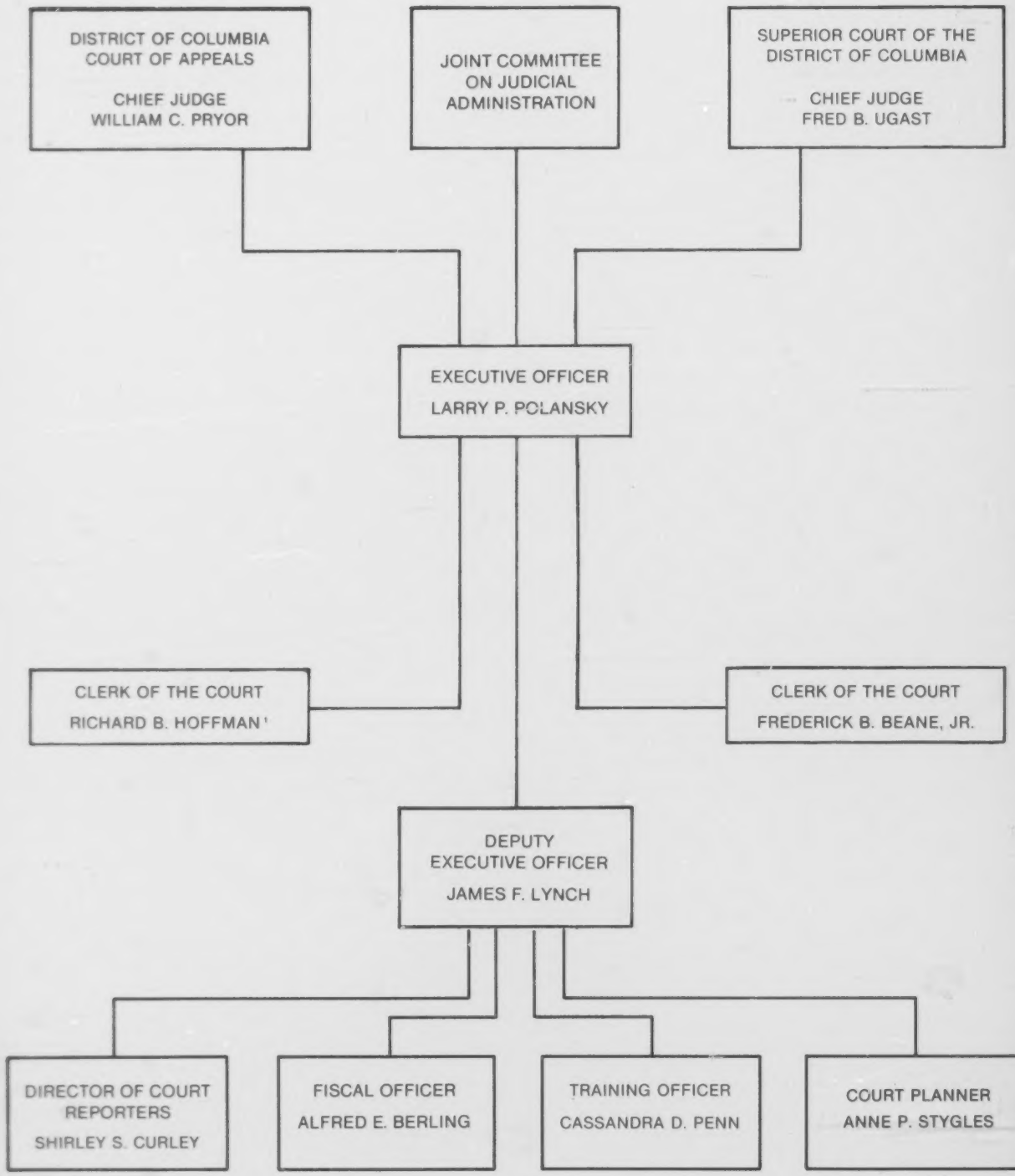
Judge John A. Terry
District of Columbia
Court of Appeals

Judge George Herbert Goodrich
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

Judge Reggie B. Walton
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



[1]Appointed: July 13, 1987.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURTS
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

The District of Columbia Courts, consisting of the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, constitute the Judicial Branch of the District Government and are separate and distinct from the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The organization and operation of the District of Columbia Courts, a completely unified court system, are described in detail in the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970." The purview of the respective courts, the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Executive Officer, may be summarized as follows.

Under statute, responsibility for the administrative activity of the District of Columbia Court System is vested in the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration which consists of: Chief Judge, Court of Appeals (Chairman); Chief Judge, Superior Court; one Associate Judge, Court of Appeals; and, two Associate Judges, Superior Court. The Executive Officer serves as Secretary to the Joint Committee.

The Executive Officer administratively manages the District of Columbia Court System, as authorized by the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970," and in accordance with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Chief Judges in their respective courts.

The highest court of the District of Columbia is the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and final judgments and decrees of the Court of Appeals are reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with Section 1257 of Title 28, United States Code.

As the equivalent of a state supreme court, the responsibilities of the Court of Appeals include:

Review and approval of proposed Superior Court Rules which would modify either the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Review of all appeals from the Superior Court.

Review of orders of District of Columbia administrative agencies.

Management of admissions and grievances associated with membership in the District of Columbia Bar.

Establishment of the Committee on the Unauthorized Practice of Law.

In addition, the Chief Judge of the D.C. Court of Appeals serves as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Judicial Planning Committee.

The Superior Court is the court of general jurisdiction over virtually all local legal matters and is the only fully-unified tribunal in the country, both in terms of jurisdiction and with respect to designating a single class of judges at the trial level. That is, this Court consists of divisions which provide for all local litigation functions—criminal, civil, juvenile, domestic relations, probate, tax, landlord and tenant, traffic and other functions which are, in other jurisdictions, spread among several courts operating on municipal, county and state levels. Judges of the Superior Court rotate on a scheduled basis as follows:

Civil Division: Jurisdiction over any civil action or other matter, at law or in equity, brought in the District of Columbia, regardless of the amount in controversy, rests with the Superior Court.

Criminal Division: The Criminal Division is responsible for processing persons charged with crimes in the District of Columbia.

Family Division: The Family Division of the Superior Court embraces the jurisdiction exercised by the former Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia and the Domestic Relations Branch of the former D.C. Court of General Sessions. In addition, the Marriage Bureau

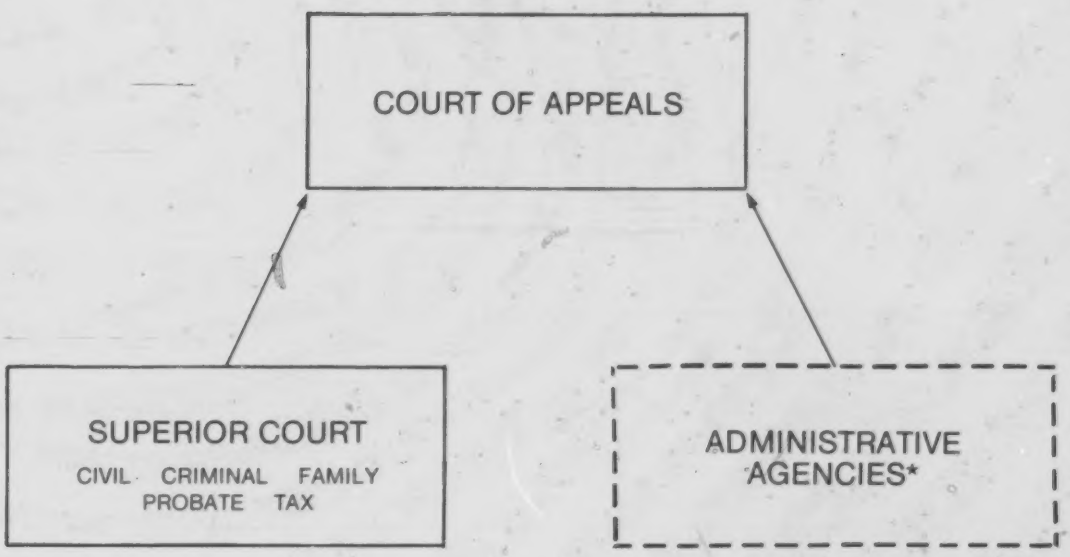
processes marriage license applications, issues marriage licenses, and ministers' licenses.

Probate Division: The Office of Register of Wills supervises and controls the administration of all decedents' estates in the District of Columbia, as well as guardianship estates of all minor children in the District of Columbia.

Tax Office: All tax cases (both civil and criminal) brought by or against the District of Columbia are filed in the Tax Office of the Special Operations Division of the Superior Court.

The *Social Services Division* provides the Superior Court with social and rehabilitative services required for its clients. It is also responsible for providing social information and recommendations to assist the Court in making indivídualized decisions in all phases of the adjudicative process.

ROUTE OF APPEALS



*Also, certain "contested cases" arising from decisions of the Office of the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
FINANCIAL DATA

The budget for the District of Columbia Courts is submitted by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration through the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia to the President and to the United States Congress. While the Mayor and the Council are authorized to provide comments and recommendations on the proposed budget, they are statutorily prohibited from changing the Joint Committee's appropriation request. The President and Congress determine the final budget level and composition.

TABLE 1
BUDGET OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

	FY 1987		FY 1988	
	Authorized Positions	**Actual Obligations**	Authorized Positions	Appropriations
Court of Appeals	**79**	**$ 3,844,000**	81	$ 4,036,000
Superior Court	**1,057**	**44,596,000**	1,137	49,634,000
Court System	**71**	**16,923,000**	72	17,230,000
Total	**1,207**	**$65,363,000**	1,290	$70,900,000

EXHIBIT I: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPERATING BUDGET FY 1988*

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION & SUPPORT	HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES	PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM	PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	OTHER
$347 million	$696 million	$571 million	$856 million	$529 million
12.5%	25%	20%	23.5%	19%

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = $2,797,463,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS =
$71 million
2.5%

*Source: Volume I District of Columbia FY 1989 Supporting Schedules.

TABLE 2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS CASH REVENUE*

	1986	1987
Court of Appeals Fees	$ 786,666	**$ 896,932**
Superior Court Fees		
Civil Division		
Civil Actions	$ 820,480	**$ 851,902**
Small Claims	225,804	**196,439**
Landlord and Tenant	1,103,048	**1,052,398**
Family Division	181,587	**180,478**
Marriage Bureau	110,643	**116,574**
Tax Office	11,023	**11,121**
Probate Division	807,869	**756,711**
Total Superior Court Fees	$3,260,454	**$3,165,623**
Superior Court Fines and Forfeitures		
Criminal Division		
District of Columbia Offenses	$ 396,016	**$ 439,901**
United States Offenses	274,803	**310,930**
Traffic	772,553	**582,740**
Total Fines and Forfeitures	$1,443,372	**$1,333,571**
Superior Court—Other Revenues, Interest and Unclaimed Deposits	$ 490,348	**$ 791,419**
Court System		
Court Reporter Transcript Fees	$ 21,000	**$ 36,500**
Total Revenue to the D.C. General Fund	$6,001,840	**$6,224,045**

*All revenues collected by the Courts, monies for services, fees and forfeitures, are transmitted and deposited directly to the District's General Fund.

TABLE 3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	1986		1987	
	Receipts	Disbursements	**Receipts**	**Disbursements**
Court of Appeals	$ 786,666	$ 786,666	**$ 896,932**	**$ 896,932**
Superior Court				
Criminal Division				
Fines and Forfeitures	$ 2,458,639	$ 1,443,372	**1,907,933**	**1,333,571**
Refunds and Transfers	—	608,533	**—**	**458,450**
Total	2,458,639	2,051,905	**1,907,933**	**1,792,021**
Civil Division				
Fees	2,149,332	2,149,332	**2,100,739**	**2,100,739**
Escrow	4,246,958	3,201,734	**5,861,067**	**5,457,600**
Total	6,396,290	5,351,066	**7,961,806**	**7,558,339**
Family Division				
Fees	181,587	181,587	**180,478**	**180,478**
Escrow	15,684,259	15,743,616	**18,133,489**	**18,106,076**
Marriage Bureau—Fees	110,643	110,643	**116,574**	**116,574**
Total	15,576,489	16,035,846	**18,430,541**	**18,403,128**
Tax Office—Fees	11,023	11,023	**11,121**	**11,121**
Probate Division				
Fees	807,869	807,869	**756,711**	**756,711**
Escrow	284,411	284,411	**210,234**	**210,234**
Total	1,092,280	1,092,280	**966,945**	**966,945**
Other Revenue				
Interest Earned	181,603	181,603	**215,563**	**215,563**
Unclaimed Deposits (exceeding two years)	—	308,745	**—**	**575,856**
Total	181,603	490,348	**215,563**	**791,419**
Total Superior Court	$26,116,324	$25,032,468	**$29,493,909**	**$29,522,973**
Court System				
Court Reporter Division—Transcripts	$ 21,000	$ 21,000	**$ 36,500**	**$ 36,500**
Grand Total—District of Columbia Courts	$26,923,990	$25,840,134	**$30,427,341**	**$30,456,405**

EXHIBIT II

COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1982 - 1988

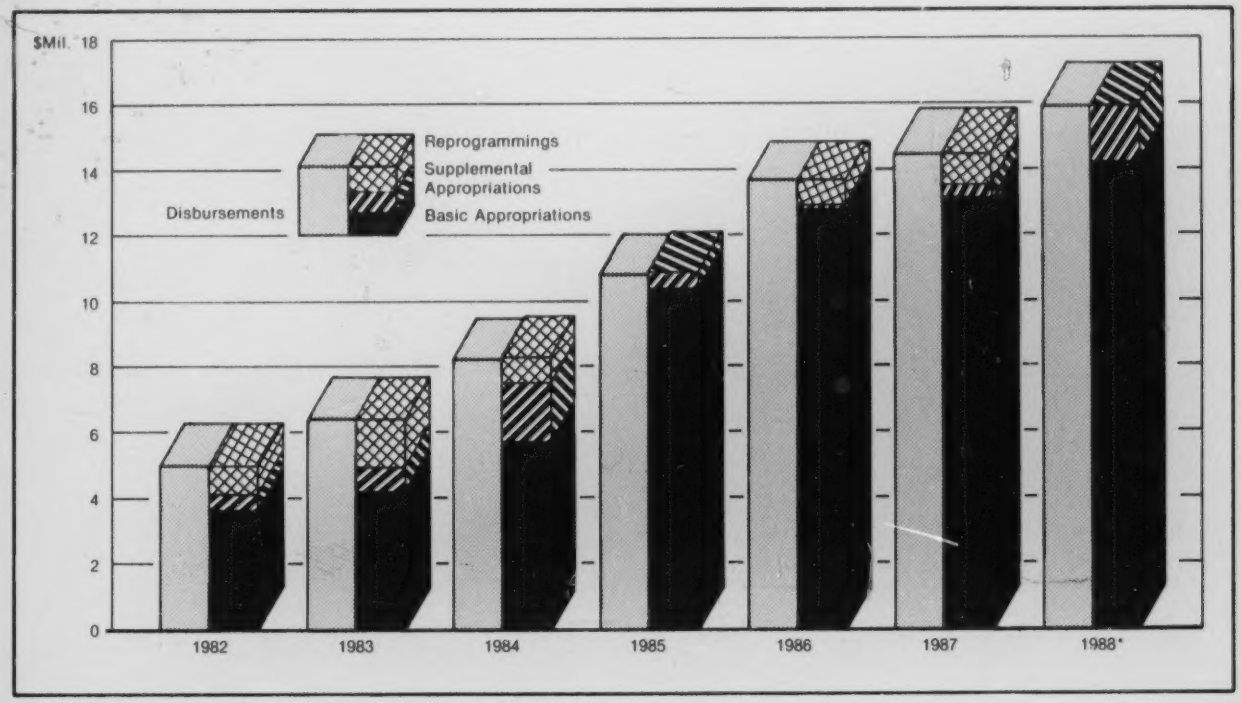
Under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) of 1974, the Courts are required to finance legal representation for adult indigents in criminal cases and for all indigent juveniles charged as delinquent or in need of supervision. Although the Public Defender Service provides some indigent services, the bulk of the appointments are to private attorneys serving under the CJA program. Expenses that must be covered, in addition to legal representation, include investigations, acquisition of transcripts, as well as expert services and other services necessary for an adequate defense.

Exhibit II reflects Criminal Justice Act appropriations and payments for Fiscal Years 1982 through 1988, including projections for reprogrammed monies and disbursements anticipated by the close of FY 1988. It seems clear that a pattern has been established whereby expenditure demands exceed funds originally appropriated, requiring that, each year, measures be taken to obtain supplemental and reprogrammed funding. The ever-mounting cost of operating the CJA program is dramatically illustrated in the accompanying graphic display.

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	4,980,000	6,354,600	8,188,700	10,854,306	13,661,972	**14,498,000**	15,975,000*
TOTAL FUNDING BY SOURCE	4,980,000	6,354,600	8,190,000	10,862,000	13,661,972	**14,498,000**	15,975,000
Basic Appropriations	3,641,100	4,150,300	5,614,000	10,422,000	12,760,000	**13,160,000**	14,213,000
Supplemental Appropriations	458,500	749,700	1,828,000	440,000	100,000	**400,000**	1,762,000
Reprogrammings	880,400	1,454,600	748,000	—	801,972	**938,000**	—

* Projected amount.

COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1982 - 1988



* Projected amount for supplemental appropriations and disbursements.

COURT OF APPEALS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge

William C. Pryor

Associate Judges

Frank Q. Nebeker[1]
Julia Cooper Mack
Theodore R. Newman, Jr.
John M. Ferren
James A. Belson
John A. Terry
Judith W. Rogers
John M. Steadman

Senior Judges

George R. Gallagher
John W. Kern III
Hubert B. Pair
Gerard D. Reilly

Retired Judges

Stanley S. Harris
Catherine B. Kelly
J. Walter Yeagley

Clerk of the Court

Richard B. Hoffman[2]

[1] Retired: August 31, 1987.
[2] Appointed: July 13, 1987.

JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge William C. Pryor

Frank Q. Nebeker[1]

Julia Cooper Mack

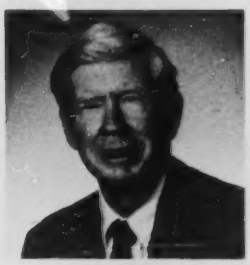
Theodore R. Newman, Jr.

John M. Ferren

James A. Belson

John A. Terry

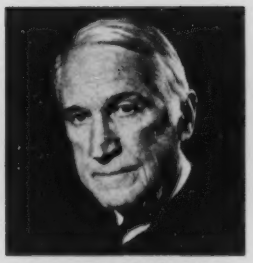
Judith W. Rogers



John M. Steadman

[1]Retired: August 31, 1987

SENIOR JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS



George R. Gallagher

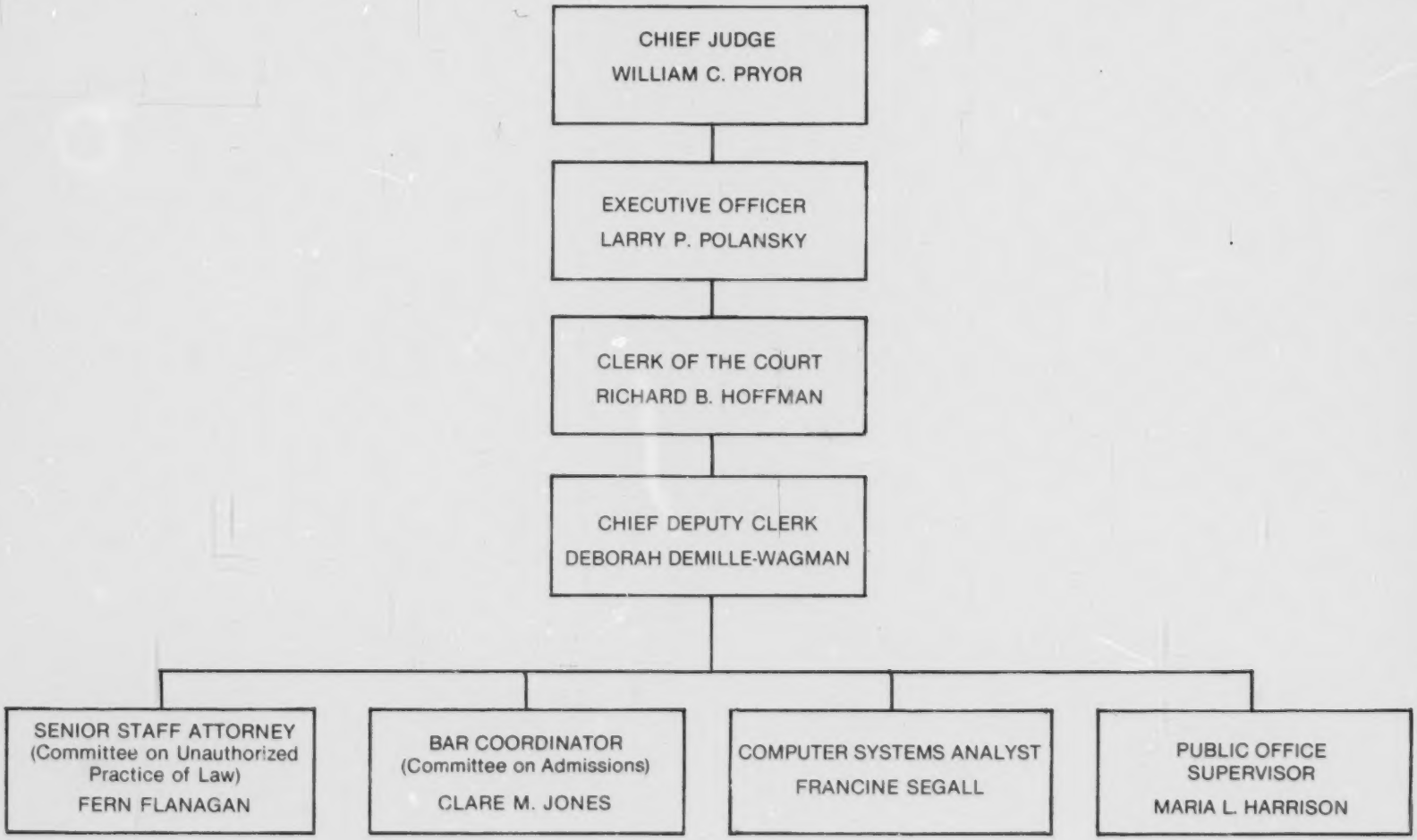
John W. Kern III

Hubert B. Pair

Gerard D. Reilly

Courtroom in District of Columbia Court of Appeals

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



REPORT OF
WILLIAM C. PRYOR, CHIEF JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

The Court of Appeals moved further in 1987 toward developing a long-term solution to delay in the disposition of appeals while at the same time introducing new procedures to speed the processing of cases immediately, before the more comprehensive approaches can be fashioned.

Though new case filings leveled off in 1987, the Court, in disposing of cases, could only keep pace with its intake. Pending cases stood more or less unchanged at year-end, while the average time required to decide a case on appeal rose. (These statistics were all affected markedly by a large block of appeals in embassy demonstrator cases which have been held in abeyance in anticipation of a ruling in 1988 on the status of the relevant statute by the Supreme Court of the United States).

Drawing on the Delay Reduction Project report prepared last year by the National Center for State Courts, a committee of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia headed by S. White Rhyne, Esquire, reviewed the current statistics and recommended establishment of an intermediate appellate court. Further study of this approach has been undertaken by a special committee of the District of Columbia Bar chaired by James P. Schaller, Esquire, with a report expected shortly.

Whether long-term resolution of the delay situation results in creation of an intermediate appellate court or in reliance on increased staff and use of automated procedures to expedite such bottlenecks as transcript preparation, the Court is not waiting to take steps on its own to alleviate the backlog. We have continued use of a docketing statement introduced at the end of 1986 to be better able to identify cases early in the appellate process for expediting or other special treatment. We have also added another staff attorney position to permit more attention to be given to the case identification and screening function.

Particularly promising in this regard has been the increased use of settlement conferences in civil appeals. In May 1986, when the entire District of Columbia court system focused on exploration of the viability of settlement procedures, I participated in an experiment we conducted by serving as settlement judge in a number of cases. We were pleased to find that approximately 44 per cent of the cases which were conferenced proceeded to settle soon thereafter. Interestingly, this figure was very similar to the result of the trial court's experiment. Since then, the return to the Court of Senior Judge John W. Kern III from his duties at the National Judicial College has enabled us to schedule the conferences on a regular basis.

We have also continued the process of upgrading our data processing system, which began with study of the automated docketing system in 1986 by the National Center for State Courts. This year, the National Center completed a data processing requirements analysis, which is now under our active review. Further upgrading of word processing in each chambers and the Clerk's Office has also occurred.

As the Court has sought assistance from concerned members of the bar and the public in addressing the challenges of providing speedy and effective decision of appeals, we have emphasized building our relationship with the bar and with the academic community. In this vein, the Twelfth Annual Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia, chaired by the Honorable John M. Steadman, considered the relationship among the courts, the bar, and the law schools of the District of Columbia. Representatives of the six District of Columbia law schools played a major role in the planning and conduct of the conference, which stressed the presentation by the professors and students of new courtroom techniques as well as new concepts and schools of legal thought.

The Committee on Admissions, chaired by the Honorable Catherine B. Kelly, is involved in a number of projects. Consideration of District of Columbia bar admissions rules and policies continued this year as fewer applicants sought admission by examination while more applied for reciprocal entry by motion. The Advisory Committee, appointed by the Court and chaired by Alan Kay, Esquire, submitted its report recommending a tightening of the motion admissions rule, a step also favored by the Committee on Admissions. The Court is now awaiting the completion in early 1988 of a report on this matter by a special committee of the District of Columbia Bar.

Similarly, the Court has been diligent in its review of the proposed Rules of Professional Conduct which have been submitted to us. We have made considerable progress.

The same is true of proposed changes submitted by the Committee on Unauthorized Practice, chaired by James P. Schaller, Esquire.

I take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the quiet and effective work of the members of each of our committees. We simply could not function without their efforts. In this regard, we especially thank Mark W. Foster, Esquire, chair of the Board on Professional Responsibility, whose term expired this year, for his superb and dynamic leadership.

As is apparent, the demands on each of our judges is extraordinary. In addition to our collective rule making responsibilities, each judge has one or more committee responsibilities. Most importantly, we are scheduling cases, by division and en banc, at an uncommon pace. In a word, the effort — with support from our administrative staff — has been exceptional.

Last year marked the retirement of the most senior Associate Judge of the Court, Frank Q. Nebeker, who has been named Director of the Federal Office of Government Ethics. Judge Nebeker had served on the Court since 1969 and was the last judge who had been a member of the Court prior to the reorganization of the court system in the early 1970s. He played a major role in making this Court the institution it has become and his energy and involvement will be missed.

Efforts to improve the Court's operations will draw on the experience of the new Clerk of the Court, Richard B. Hoffman, who came to the position after serving as Chief Deputy Clerk for several years. The new Chief Deputy Clerk, Deborah DeMille-Wagman, brings her background as a staff attorney for the Court, previous service in the Superior Court, and as a law clerk in this Court to her new post.

The maintaining of a high degree of coordination and cooperation with Chief Judge Ugast of the Superior Court has permitted both Courts to make strong progress toward provision of improved service to the community and enables us to work together to resolve the problem of delay in the disposition of cases as well as a range of other challenges confronting the District of Columbia Courts in the coming years.

Finally, I commend the leadership and support which has been extended to the Court by each of the bar associations, unified, and voluntary.

EXHIBIT III: FILINGS VS. DISPOSITIONS

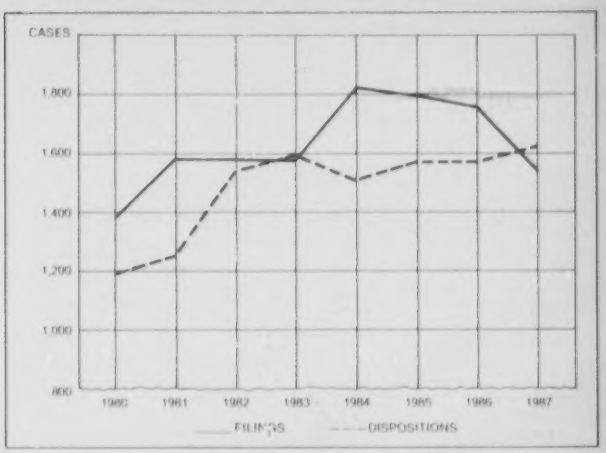


EXHIBIT IV: CASES PENDING END OF YEAR

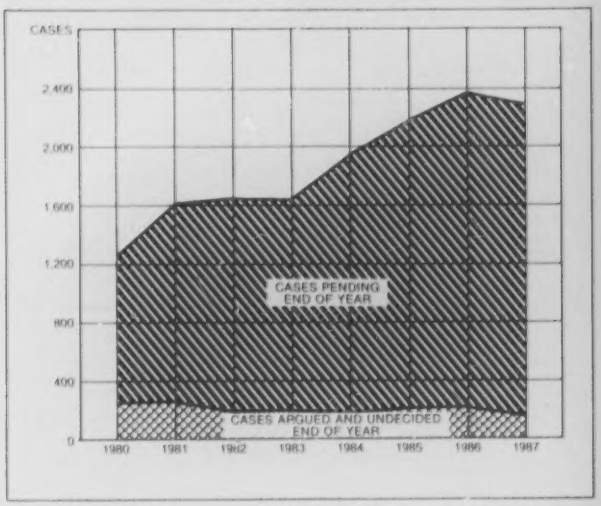
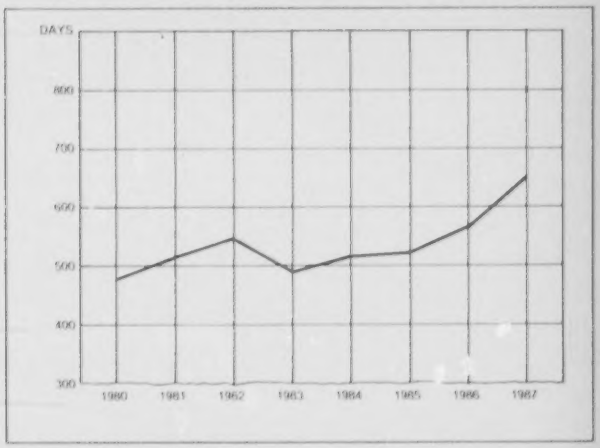


EXHIBIT V: OVERALL TIME FROM NOTICE OF APPEAL TO DECISION



COURT OF APPEALS
CLERK OF THE COURT

The Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals is charged with carrying out all administrative functions of the Court. Responsibilities include maintaining and monitoring the docket; calendaring; processing motions; publishing and distributing opinions, judgments, and orders; arranging settlement conferences; and providing legal and administrative support to judges on contested and substantive motions. Support for the Committee on Admissions, including the administration and grading of the bar examination, the Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, and the Board on Professional Responsibility is also provided by the Clerk's staff. The Clerk acts as secretary to the annual Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Courts.

Richard B. Hoffman
Clerk of the Court

Deborah DeMille-Wagman
Chief Deputy Clerk

Clare M. Jones
Executive Secretary
Committee on Admissions

Fern Flanagan
Senior Staff Attorney

Francine Segall
Computer Systems Analyst

Maria L. Harrison
Public Office Supervisor

COURT OF APPEALS
STATISTICS

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TABLE 4
FILINGS BY CATEGORY AND RATIO TO DISPOSITIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Criminal	719	771	690	720	748	891	939	693
Civil	434	537	598	534	629	511	517	521
Agency	134	204	191	207	348	266	183	174
Special Proceedings	82	73	106	75	46	55	42	79
Disciplinary	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	39	47	53	37
Rehearings Granted	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	18	28	29	36
Total Filings	1,369	1,585	1,585	1,580	1,828	1,798	1,763	1,540
Total Dispositions	1,194	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	1,567	1,622
Ratio Dispositions/ Filings (%)	87.2	77.9	97.5	100.4	83.0	87.3	88.9	105.3
Applications for Allowance of Appeal	66	81	131	106	85	79	76	96
Pending December 31	1,256	1,606	1,645	1,638	1,948	2,176	2,372	2,290

TABLE 5
CRIMINAL APPEALS AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS AFTER TRIAL

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Number of Convictions After Trial (Jury or Bench)	1,109	992	1,039	1,091	1,221	1,581	1,265	1,002
Number of Criminal Appeals Filed	719	771	690	720	748	891	939	693
% Appeals to Convictions	64.8	77.7	66.4	66.0	61.3	56.4	74.2	69.2

TABLE 6
DISPOSITIONS BY METHOD

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
By Opinion	240	224	305	298	322	318	279	296
By Memorandum Opinion and Judgment	373	412	507	505	485	481	503	519
By Judgment Without Opinion	58	35	69	72	57	49	58	100
By Order	523	564	665	712	654	722	727	707
Total	1,194	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	1,567	1,622

TABLE 7
MOTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Procedural Motions	3,922	4,607	4,225	4,635	4,993	5,469	5,883	6,228
Substantive Motions	1,343	1,433	1,465	1,527	1,940	1,496	1,437	1,435

TABLE 8
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TIME ON APPEAL[a]

	Number of Days							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Overall Time on Appeal	474	508	544	487	513	521	566	651
Stages of Appeal								
Time from Notice of Appeal to Filing of Record	137	149	170	175	171	183	197	256
Time from Filing of Record to Completed Briefing	151	166	161	156	178	164	160	157
Time from Completed Briefing to Argument or Submission	101	102	112	92	100	117	108	127
Time from Argument or Submission to Decision	105	114	110	82	83	79	97	107

[a] Only those cases which reach a particular stage of appeal are used to calculate the average time in that stage. All cases are included in the overall time on appeal. Therefore, the sum of the intermediate stages will not equal the overall time. Dispositions by order are not included in these statistics.

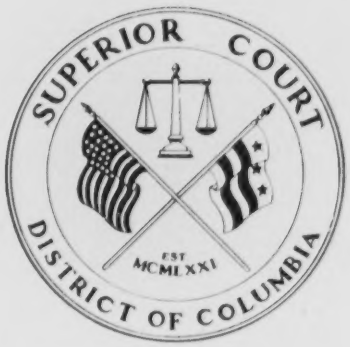
TABLE 9
BAR ADMISSIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Applications for Admission to Bar by Examination								
Number Filed	3,063	3,468	3,220	2,907	1,321	873	574	410
Number of Applications Withdrawn	368	441	306	322	265	38	73	56
Number of Applications Rejected	7	10	5	5	3	8	4	13
Number of Unsuccessful Applicants	870	1,119	1,118	802	555	365	288	234
Number of Successful Applicants	1,818	1,898	1,633	1,783	701	383	209	176
Number of Applicants Admitted	1,727	1,812	1,548	1,774	686	419	207	188
Applications for Admission to Bar by Motion								
Number Filed	433	523	465	383	1,742	1,977	2,418	2,367
Number of Applicants Admitted	2,038	992	443	408	974	2,294	1,541	1,359
Number of Applicants Rejected	35	76	61	15	10	15	11	12
Certificates of Good Standing	3,887	3,254	3,031	3,536	3,434	1,733	3,544	3,418
Certification for Law Student in Court Program	405	393	358	301	342	411	340	294

TABLE 10
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Disbarments	10	15	10	6	10	11	11	7
Suspensions	8	12	15	17	9	13	22	23
Public Censure	—	4	3	4	5	3	1	3
Petitions for Reinstatement	1	—	3	1	—	2	3	4
Petitions by Bar Counsel of Disciplinary Board to Conduct Formal Hearing	37	46	61	42	32	28	39	21
Miscellaneous Petitions	1	1	5	3	1	3	3	3

SUPERIOR COURT



SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge

Fred B. Ugast

Associate Judges

George Herbert Goodrich
Sylvia Bacon
Eugene N. Hamilton
Joseph Michael Hannon
Luke C. Moore[1]
Donald S. Smith[2]
Bruce S. Mencher
Robert M. Scott
Paul R. Webber III
Annice McBryde Wagner
Gladys Kessler
Robert A. Shuker
Carlisle E. Pratt
Frederick H. Weisberg
Peter H. Wolf
Harriett R. Taylor
Shellie F. Bowers
Truman A. Morrison III
Frank E. Schwelb
Henry H. Kennedy, Jr.
Iraline Green Barnes
William C. Gardner
Ricardo M. Urbina
Henry F. Greene
Richard S. Salzman
Warren R. King
Reggie B. Walton
Ronald P. Wertheim
George W. Mitchell
Steffen W. Graae
Virginia L. Riley
Geoffrey M. Alprin
Stephen F. Eilperin
A. Franklin Burgess, Jr.
Nan R. Huhn
Bruce D. Beaudin
Rufus G. King III
Colleen Kollar-Kotelly
Robert S. Tignor
Noel A. Kramer
Emmet G. Sullivan
Robert I. Richter
Susan R. Winfield
Herbert B. Dixon, Jr.
Richard A. Levie
Curtis E. von Kann
Michael Lee Rankin
Harold L. Cushenberry, Jr.
Evelyn E. C. Queen
John H. Suda
Arthur L. Burnett, Sr.

Senior Judges

Samuel B. Block
Leonard Braman
John F. Doyle
John R. Hess
Fred L. McIntyre
George D. Neilson
Nicholas S. Nunzio
Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr.
William S. Thompson

Retired Judges

Richard R. Atkinson
Edward A. Beard[3]
Alfred Burka
John D. Fauntleroy
Charles W. Halleck
Margaret Austin Haywood
Orman W. Ketcham
Milton S. Kronheim, Jr.
John J. Malloy
Tim Murphy
David L. Norman
George H. Revercomb
W. Byron Sorrell
William E. Stewart, Jr.
Dyer Justice Taylor
James A. Washington, Jr.

Clerk of the Court

Frederick B. Beane, Jr.

[1]Retired: November 27, 1987.
[2]Retired: August 31, 1987.
[3]Deceased: March 17, 1987.

JUDGES
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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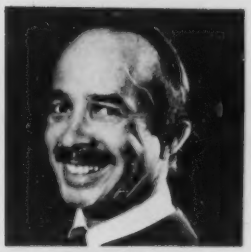

Paul R. Webber III

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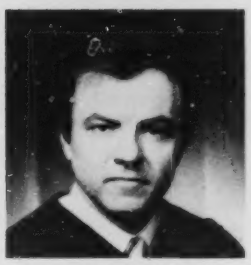

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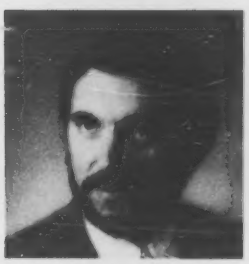

Richard A. Levie

Curtis E. von Kann

Michael Lee Rankin

Harold L. Cushenberry, Jr.

Evelyn E. C. Queen

John H. Suda

Arthur L. Burnett, Sr.

Courtroom in the District of Columbia Superior Court.

SENIOR JUDGES
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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John R. Hess

Fred L. McIntyre

George D. Neilson

Nicholas S. Nunzio

Joseph M.F. Ryan

William S. Thompson

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hearing Commissioners

Morton Berg
Paul Buxbaum
Jerry S. Byrd
Kaye K. Christian
Evelyn B. Coburn
J. Dennis Doyle
Roy M. Ellis
James S. Gardiner
Thomas J. Gaye
Andrea L. Harnett
John W. King
Earl E. Shamwell, Jr.
Hugh O Stevenson
John H. Treanor, Jr.
Pamela J. Young

Morton Berg

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Earl E. Shamwell, Jr.

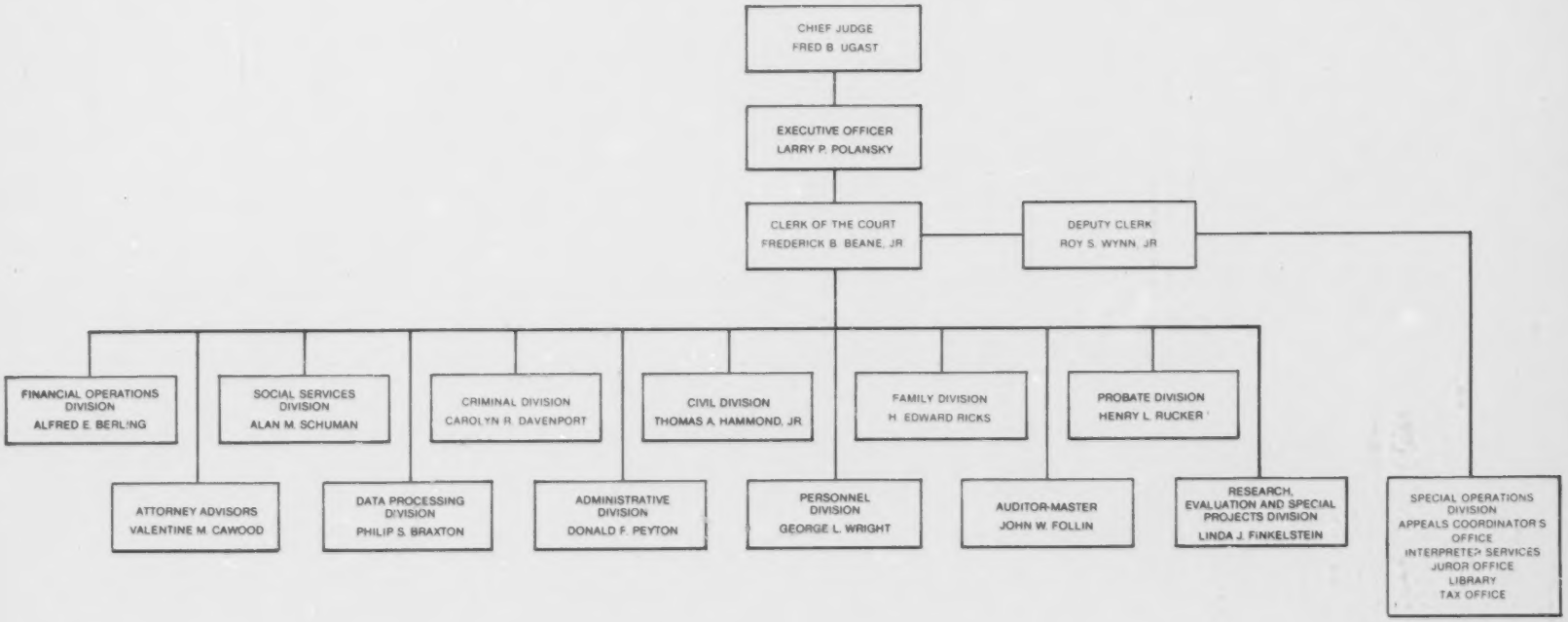
Hugh O Stevenson

John H. Treanor, Jr.

Pamela J. Young

[1]Commissioner of Mental Health

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



[1] Resigned: September 1, 1987.

REPORT OF
FRED B. UGAST, CHIEF JUDGE
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Introduction

Throughout the year 1987, our nation celebrated the bicentennial anniversary of the U.S. Constitution, the bedrock upon which our society — and system of jurisprudence — has been built. Over two hundred years later, now, that spirit of commitment is still burning brightly, and we have honored it with a renewed sense of dedication. As I had the opportunity to report at the Twelfth Annual Judicial Conference, the Superior Court has benefited tremendously from selfless participation so evident among our judges, hearing commissioners, management and supporting staff alike, as well as among the leaders and members of our bar and metropolitan community. These shared efforts have contributed enormously to the success of the mission of the Court — and the justice system as a whole; and for this, I say thank you.

A modern, urban court of general jurisdiction, with responsibility tantamount to a state court system, the Superior Court is a complex and unique organization. We share a challenge in common with most courts in today's world; for the demands of the times dictate that while courts are necessarily concerned with providing judicial and social services, they must also be able to apply professional management techniques to their daily operations in order to successfully administer the ever-increasing volume of matters that fall within their purview. For over a decade and a half, the Superior Court has sustained a considerable progression of growth and development according to carefully defined and executed plans. It is with a deep sense of pride in our achievements that I would like to take this opportunity to offer a status report on the activity of 1987.

I. Personnel and Administrative Concerns

The Honorable Edward A. Beard passed away on March 17, 1987, and will be remembered by colleagues and friends for his many contributions to our Court. Judge Beard was a connoisseur of fine art and founder of the Superior Court Art Trust Fund, which accrues and invests voluntary contributions made to judges and other Court personnel who officiate at civil marriage ceremonies in order to expand and maintain the wonderful art collection we have throughout our buildings.

The Honorable Luke C. Moore retired in November and the Honorable Donald S. Smith retired in August. On behalf of the entire bench, I want to thank these capable jurists for their many fine years of professional service to the Superior Court.

A number of outstanding members of our legal community were named to the Court during the year. The Honorable Arthur L. Burnett, Sr., was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court. Kaye Katherine Christian, Evelyn Coburn, Earl Ellison Shamwell, Jr., and Hugh O Stevenson, were appointed as Hearing Commissioners. We welcome and congratulate the newest members of our Judicial Body as they assume these important posts. It is our belief that the formal establishment of an Office of the Hearing Commissioners and the appointment of these additional hearing commissioners, will help to address the urgent need for judicial officers to meet the Superior Court's responsibilities for mounting case loads and to comply with federal and local mandates for expedited child support determinations.

Two highly regarded leaders in the area of probate law, Henry L. Rucker, Esquire, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Division and G. Michael Richwine, Esquire, Chief Deputy Register of Wills, left office in September and October, respectively. Constance G. Starks, Esquire, has been appointed Acting Chief Deputy Register of Wills. As an additional interim measure, an experienced probate practitioner, Nicholas D. Ward, Esquire, was retained on a contractual basis for a three-to-six-month period to serve as a full-time consultant Register of Wills. Larry P. Polansky, Esquire, Executive Officer of the D.C. Courts, and Frederick B. Beane, Jr., Clerk of the Court, have worked closely with the Probate Division staff, Mr. Ward, and Ms. Starks to ensure the continuation of efficient and effective services to the community.

We are committed to the principle that enrichment of our personnel through in-service programs contributes substantially to the optimal functioning of our organization. Therefore, we have taken a number of steps to further enhance our comprehensive training and continuing education initiative. Our Judicial Training Committee, chaired by the Honorable Eugene N. Hamilton, has implemented curricula for the orientation of new judges and hearing commissioners as well as refresher courses to facilitate the process of rotation among assignments. The Committee worked closely with the Executive Office staff to present a major judicial and management training conference last spring and to develop a law clerk training program introduced in the fall. Executive Office staff, in conjunction with the Clerks of both Courts, has further expanded the monthly in-house career development training program designed for and available to all staff.

I believe that the daily contributions made by dedicated employees are invaluable to the success of the judicial system of which we are a part. And so, it is especially gratifying that the annual "Employee Recognition and Awards Program" has become a much anticipated event. It is important that we make time in our busy schedule to pause and publicly recognize those persons who have given so much to our Court and to our community. The ***Communicator,*** our internal publication, continues to serve a valuable role as an open forum for the dissemination of information throughout the D.C. Courts. In the sixth and fourth years, respectively, the awards program and the newsletter clearly continue to promote a strong bond within our organization, a true feeling of belonging.

II. Operations: Current Status and Strategies for Development

Case load statistics reflective of judicial operations during 1987 reveal a complex set of dynamics. On one side of the equation, we must take into account a slight decline of nearly three percent in filings overall. This factor, coupled with the maximum utilization of all resources at our disposal particularly with regard to increased judicial strength and expansion of hearing commissioner capacity, has exerted a positive force toward the small reduction of nearly six per-

cent in the balance of cases pending at year end. As expected, however, there was a notably sharp increase in the critical areas of the felony case load, with preindictments and indictments up 12.2% and 26.1%, respectively, as well as in the juvenile case load, which registered a 9.3% rise in filings for the year. This disturbing trend clearly reflects the impact on the judicial system of the substance abuse epidemic that is gripping our city and community today. The severity and pervasive nature of this problem cannot be overly stressed, for it demands an enormous and exacting toll of all of us — at a personal as well as societal level.

A vitally important goal that we have continued to diligently pursue is that of providing our community with the most efficient and expedient system of judicial and social services. To this end, as I reported last year, we have wholeheartedly undertaken a second phase of the "Court Delay Reduction Project." Let me briefly review the course of events taken so far, and provide the context for our present thrust. Formally initiated in 1979, the delay reduction effort resulted in the establishment of internal time standards for the disposition of criminal, civil, and family cases. While procedures adopted at that time have helped us to cope with an ever-increasing case load, we have not been able to surmount all of the obstacles confronting the judicial system.

Tremendous pressure has been exerted on the Court by federal and local legislation necessary to strengthen the timely enforcement of child support orders. This, of course, means that because of statutory increases in responsibilities and related duties, coupled with the unrelenting demands of continuously increasing drug-related crime, we have not achieved our objective of meeting either the national standards or our own "model" standards for case processing.

During the spring of 1986, we enlisted the expertise of the National Center for State Courts, to assist us in evaluating operations and developing a long-range plan for the elimination of any unnecessary delay existing in the District of Columbia Courts. Four aspects of case load management were identified for improvement: the rotation of judges; the allocation of non-judicial personnel; calendaring and continuance practices; and, the utilization of management information and automation. As explained in detail in the **1986 Annual Report**, we have seriously considered all of the recommendations set forth by the National Center for State Courts — and followed through with actual implementation wherever associated costs were not prohibitive in terms of either staff or funding. Some of the proposed measures require further analysis and others must be evaluated in terms of cost/benefit potential.

In the meanwhile, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Council of the District of Columbia have proposed two new "Speedy Trial Acts." The Superior Court has established a task force to examine the potential impact and weigh the implementation requirements of the legislation currently on the table.

One of the most serious and taxing issues faced by our community and our courts concerns the prevalence of illegal substance trafficking. Not only does this problem threaten each and every one of us, our families, and children, but it adds a tremendous strain to an already heavily burdened judicial system. "Operation Clean Sweep," spearheaded by the Metropolitan Police Department, has resulted in thousands of arrests on drug related charges. The impact of the multitude of these arrests is being shouldered by the Criminal Division which, in the past, had made great strides in terms of case load reduction and meeting applicable case processing time standards. There has been corresponding, dramatic growth in the work load of Social Services Division which estimates that over 70 percent of all adult criminal offenders, and 40 percent of juvenile probationers have been or presently are involved with illegal narcotics — and these trends appear to be increasing. Despite mounting pressure to provide traditional probation services, Social Services staff have responded to the needs of the Court and the community with innovative program strategies.

Mention should also be made of the cooperative programs with the United States Attorney, the Corporation Counsel, and the Pretrial Services Agency which have helped us to more efficiently and effectively carry out our mandated duties.

The institution of evening criminal case papering has provided a means for the two prosecutorial units to begin early preparation of the following day's paperwork. This reduces police overtime by permitting the submission and review of the paperwork while the officer is still on regular duty hours. In addition, it makes it possible for the Court to convene the Arraignment/Presentment operation timely the next day since the necessary paperwork is available.

The Pretrial Services Agency's nationally acclaimed drug testing and monitoring program for adults and juveniles accused of crimes, operated in conjunction with the Court, has provided a means for identifying and keeping track of individuals coming through the criminal justice system who have drug problems. This program helps to determine the need for treatment placement as early as possible and to promptly determine when a pre-trial releasee has violated the drug-related conditions of the release. We now know which of our defendants have a drug problem and a lot about the severity of that problem. Treatment services are continuing to improve, however, they still are not available at the needed levels.

III. State-of-the-Art Mangement Information Systems

Today, our judicial system must employ the powerful tools of state-of-the-art automation in order to keep pace with the rapidly increasing volume and complexity of litigation as well as the broadening range of administrative matters that must be addressed on a daily basis. The scope of functions carried out by our courts as well as the exacting demand for the highest degree of accuracy presents quite a challenge. Many types of information, handled by unique, task-specific formats, must be managed appropriately. Accordingly, the Superior Court relies upon an integrated management information system based upon data and word processing, microcomputers, micrographics, and central sound recording.

Our Computer Systems Administrator continues to work closely with a Data Processing Users Group to identify new and ongoing project priorities. Accordingly, in June, a revised "Five-Year Superior Court Data Processing Plan," was prepared, which outlines all proposed information system revisions and enhancements. There are numerous projects on this drawing board, with our priorities focusing primarily on meeting requirements placed on the Court by recently passed legislation as well as extending computer technology to those operations not yet supported by the Data Processing Division.

We have developed and, early in 1988, will introduce a new jury management system, which incorporates highly efficient light pen and bar code technology, supporting juror selection, assignment, statistics, and financial matters. Working with other agencies involved in the child support enforcement effort, data processing staff have developed several new applications to improve the collection of child support payments from absent parents. One application has resulted in a more efficient child support payment procedure

that ensures the disbursement of payments the day following receipt. Another application has provided improved case load tracking procedures to facilitate the timely processing of support cases as well as the generation of enforcement documents such as Notices of Intent to Withhold Wages and Wage Withholding Notices.

An electronic docketing system for Landlord and Tenant and Small Claims has been developed and will be operational early in 1988. Automation of the Landlord and Tenant docketing function will decrease paper flow processing time, improve access to case information, and produce daily calendars as well as protective order payment lists. The parallel system for Small Claims will provide similar support for this other high-volume Civil Division program. With a view toward monitoring and reducing delay, an effort is well underway to develop an integrated database management system, IDMS, for the Criminal Division. Staff are redesigning computer programs to enhance accountability and case management with particular emphasis on the number, type and reason for continuances, as well as case aging data, excludable causes for delay, and dispositions. A new software system that will automate a great number of manual functions in the Probate Division is nearing completion with implementation targeted for later in 1988. Data processing technology has been recently extended to judicial chambers through installation of personal computers serving as links to the central mainframe computer for case-related information as well as to "WESTLAW" for legal research data.

After careful review and analysis, the decision was made, toward year-end, to replace old word processing equipment in the Social Services Report Production center with a more sophisticated personal computer network. It is projected that the new system will help Social Services staff to more effectively meet the needs of the Court for timely diagnostic reports. Moreover, with the help and cooperation of the Metropolitan Police Department, the Social Services Division has gained access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computerized information center. This significantly reduces the amount of time required to obtain criminal records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and certain states for pre-sentence report purposes. Terminals linked to NCIC have been installed in the diagnostic and probation supervision teams throughout Social Services. In addition, during the year, the Social Services Division and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA) established an interagency procedural agreement which includes a computerized information system for tracking clientele who are tested and/or treated for substance abuse. A coordinated effort by the Social Services Information Resource Center and the staff of ADASA has resulted in making the (ADASA) terminal installed in Social Services a useful tool for providing information regarding drug testing results to the judiciary. Meanwhile, the Superior Court Data Processing Division is developing a system to make the drug testing results available directly to the Court's terminals, thereby providing an even more effective tool for probation supervision.

The original objectives of our Central Recording Unit have been achieved, and proceedings at our Court facility benefit from a concept generally regarded as the national prototype. Over a period of nearly a decade now, we have been able to establish the basis for a network of eight-track, centrally controlled audio systems which provide both sound recording and advanced speaker capability for 48 of our courtrooms and hearing rooms. Due to the increased number of courtroom and hearing room proceedings soon to be accommodated in the courthouse, it has become necessary to plan for the expansion and further computerization of the control room. The recently completed first phase of this project has consisted of the installation of a raised floor and glass partition and the provision of 500 square feet of additional, contiguous space for the Central Recording operation.

One aspect of operations that is especially unique to justice systems in general, and courts in particular, is the requirement for source document retention. The corresponding issues that must be addressed are storage media (selection of paper, film, or electronic base), available space, access, retrieval, and distribution. Considerable analysis was undertaken in this area in the early 1980's, resulting in the "Plan for Implementation of a Micrographics Program." It was appropriately determined that traditional microfilm, which offers archival potential and space savings of up to 98%, was the best answer for long-term management of high-volume, closed files. Accordingly, through careful budgeting, we have been able to select and acquire state-of-the-art equipment to configure systems to best serve the needs of our organization. We have also managed to gradually build a small staff with a high level of expertise in micrographics applications, and provide an efficient and effective Micrographics Center in the first phase of our courthouse interior redefinition. Micrographics Center operations are off to a strong start with successful projects carried out for the Criminal, Family, Probate, Social Services, and Special Operations Divisions.

IV. Social Services Programs

Our Social Services Division staff, housed in four locations in the District of Columbia, (Building "B" of the Judiciary Square complex and field units at: 401 H Street, N.E.; 3020 14th Street, N.W., and 2200 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, S.E.) with an adult client count of over 11,000 and a juvenile client count of over 1,000 continues to perform admirably. The work load, however, has climbed steadily over the past fifteen years, while the number of staff have not kept pace, resulting in the ratio of clients to probation officers being far in excess of national averages and recommended "maximums."

In October, the Intensive Probation Supervision program celebrated the anniversary of its first year of operation. Designed as an alternative to incarceration and a means to assist in reducing overcrowded prison populations in the District of Columbia, this program enables participants to attend school, hold jobs, pay taxes and fines, make restitution as feasible, and perform community service. The projected cost savings and rehabilitative benefits are impressive.

Our goal is to enroll 200 participants in the program each year; with optimally, 100 persons coming from the prison and an additional 100 offenders to be diverted from prison as a sentencing alternative. During the first year of operation, 118 offenders were initially admitted to this program. Offenders maintain their freedom by continuously demonstrating a successful adjustment to acceptable community standards and making atonement for past wrongdoing through community service, actual restitution in some instances, and other measures deemed appropriate by the Court.

This program features a two-phased approach to supervision and treatment, and emphasizes self-motivation. In order to succeed, each participant must make a commitment to him or herself as well as the program. The desire to change must be clearly evidenced, since superficial com-

pliance with program conditions will not be sufficient to maintain freedom in the long run. Individuals who fail to comply with conditions of the program are swiftly removed from the community and expeditiously incarcerated. Participants who successfully complete the program, on the other hand, are transferred to maximum probation supervision.

The Social Services Division continues to sponsor and promote the expansion of four very important and highly successful juvenile initiatives: the Intensive Supervision-Juvenile Restitution Program; Family Counseling Services; Purchase of Services for Youth Under Court Supervision; and, the Screening and Diversion Program.

The Intensive Supervision—Juvenile Restitution Program has been designed expressly to assist youth who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system, and would therefore be prime candidates for incarceration in the youth correctional system. A characteristic profile of this type of individual would include a charge for a relatively serious offense, preceded by several prior arrests, petitions, and adjudications. Based on broad experience, the philosophy of this Court is that an appropriate program of intensive supervision will, in most cases, result in diversion from further illegal acts and obviate the need for commitment to an institution. If this alternative were not available, many, if not all of the 120 youth served by this program, would be committed to the Department of Human Services. In fact, the Social Services Division would like to supplement and expand the Intensive Supervision—Juvenile Restitution Program to provide for up to 240 youth.

Family counseling is an absolute necessity in the rehabilitation process for the majority of our youth clientele and their families. Many of the factors contributing to delinquent behavior stem from the disintegration of family structure, lack of understanding and poor communication among family members, and the absence of a value system within the family upon which to establish proper moral codes. The need to offer family counseling services to substantially larger numbers of cases is evident and will become increasingly so now that the Intensive Supervision Program is operational.

The Purchase of Services for Youth Under Court Supervision Program enables the Social Services Division to obtain necessary diagnostic and treatment services for youth who are on probation or under protective supervision, when such services are not readily available through the public sector. This type of assistance should alleviate some of the problems which brought these young people to the attention of the Court. In fact, the provision of these services may exert a positive impact on the reduction of recidivism rates by confronting and resolving the causes of aberrant behavior. Furthermore, constructive intervention often leads to the development of behaviors and attitudes characteristic of productive adult citizens.

The Screening and Diversion Program, operational since March 1979, has clearly demonstrated its viability as an effective method for enabling youth to keep from becoming more deeply enmeshed in the juvenile justice system. Treatment services prescribed through diagnostic assessment are provided by a consortium of agencies through a contractual arrangement with the Court. The Social Services Division recommends that this diversion program for selected, alleged juvenile delinquents, be expanded to accommodate a total of 250 youth per year.

In a special effort to respond to the escalating use of drugs by juvenile offenders, the Family Branch expanded drug awareness and education programs in each regionalized field unit throughout the city and in the Juvenile Restitution Program. The Family Branch also coordinated with other criminal and juvenile justice agencies to improve monitoring and surveillance efforts.

During 1987, concerns were raised over provision of physical security for young and immature youth who are "at risk," while detained pending court hearings. A series of meetings with the Clerk of the Court, the Family Division Clerk, and Department of Human Services personnel led to the development and implementation of a plan to provide for the "at risk" youth when appearing for court proceedings. A private area, staffed by the Department of Human services, has been designated to hold these youngsters, in lieu of the standard lock-up.

V. Physical Site and Security

As the scope and volume of matters disposed by the D.C. Courts increases with every passing day, we must continually reassess our status in terms of judicial strength, physical site and security resources.

Based on the increase in the ranks of the trial court by seven judgeships in 1984 and the addition of a number of hearing commissioners over the past several years, plans have been drawn to construct eleven additional permanent courtrooms and chambers in the main building for which construction has just started. As an interim measure, seven courtrooms and chambers are in use in Buildings A and D of Judiciary Square — equipped with microphones, 4-track cassette portable recording units, and a public address system. The expansion of the D.C. Courts has necessitated the relocation of the offices of the U.S. Attorney and the Corporation Counsel.

A number of Superior Court operations have also been touched by the redefinition of the courthouse interior. For example, the Special Operations Division has been consolidated into one location by housing its branches together on the third floor where construction is nearly complete. The fourth floor is now the site of the newly established Micrographics Center as well as the specially designed suite of offices for our hearing commissioners. Recently joining the Family Division, the Marriage Bureau moved to an attractive setting on the fourth floor.

An Ad Hoc Committee on the Superior Court Juvenile Holding Facility is in the process of developing a proposal and budget for relocation. The most promising option is to further develop the small juvenile cellblock in the north central portion of the John Marshall level and then pursue consolidation of the juvenile holding and service areas with the John Marshall level courtrooms and hearing rooms utilized for juvenile cases.

Several important steps to further enhance security at the D.C. Courthouse have been taken this year. Concrete planters have been constructed at the Indiana Avenue entrance as barriers to forced entry. We have also installed a prefabricated guard house at the entrance to the courthouse garage.

In January 1987, the U.S. Marshal Service created the Office of Associate U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia and has allocated a specific portion of staff resources to Superior Court operations. The U.S. Marshal Service has also included a request in its FY 88 budget for eight additional positions to support the trial court. We have reached an agreement whereby, at the Court's expense, the Marshal Service has hired two Deputy Marshals to transport traffic court prisoners.

VI. Special Initiatives

The Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program continues to create and implement successful programs designed to offer citizens a variety of ways to resolve their differences in addition to traditional litigation. Throughout the year, thousands of clients were served at the Intake Center as well as through the Small Claims and Domestic Relations Mediation Programs. In March, a twelve-month, experimental Mandatory Arbitration Program was launched. Up to 400 Civil II cases involving monetary damages of $50,000 or less will be randomly assigned to arbitration. The Superior Court Rules of Mandatory Arbitration adopted by the Board of Judges in December 1986, establish the procedures under which mandatory arbitration will operate. Arbitrators' decisions are non-binding and parties may request a "trial de novo" if they are dissatisfied with the outcome. However, if the party requesting a "trial de novo" does not receive a final judgment that is at least ten percent more favorable than the arbitration award, the Court will order the requesting party to pay certain fees incurred as a result of the arbitration proceeding. Data from this program will be gathered and used to measure client, attorney, court and arbitrator satisfaction with the process.

Another Multi-Door initiative, Settlement Week, resulted in the settlement of approximately half of the more than 700 civil cases scheduled for mediated conferences — setting a record for the nation and exceeding our goal by nearly 10%. During a six-day period, beginning on Law Day (May 1) and concluding on May 8th, Civil II cases valued at up to $12 million were settled by ten judges and over 100 volunteer attorney mediators. The D.C. Bar and eight of the city's volunteer bar associations worked closely with the Civil Division and Multi-Door staff of the Court to plan this experiment which proved a viable way to reduce case backlog. Although many of the parties involved in these cases may have entered this program reluctantly, the majority found that mediation is an effective and satisfactory dispute resolution technique. Enthusiastic participation and willing cooperation on the part of bench and bar alike contributed significantly to the positive outcome of this endeavor.

In October, a Civil II Mediation Project was introduced, voluntarily staffed by 30 prominent attorneys who took part as mediators during Settlement Week. If one of the parties involved in a civil case filed in the Superior Court requests mediation, the Court orders the case into the program. Through such an approach, parties can participate in a less formal and more flexible process for resolving their disputes. Those who elect to try this route do so at no penalty; if any given case is not resolved through mediation, it retains its place on the trial calendar and proceeds as if mediation had not been attempted. This means that the parties have nothing to lose, and stand to gain, in terms of expediency, if they elect to pursue this less time consuming process. The Civil II Project represents yet another facet of the Multi-Door grant-funded program for accelerated resolution of major civil cases which has successfully introduced mediation arbitration, summary jury trials, and early neutral evaluation to judges and attorneys involved in complex civil litigation.

In February 1987, the Superior Court Sentencing Guidelines Commission issued a 100-page "Initial Report on Sentencing Guidelines" for public review and comment. This report reflects a three-year endeavor on the part of the 19-member judicially-appointed committee comprised of judges, criminal justice officials, local legislators, and private citizens. This effort and the resulting guidelines were initiated by our Court in an attempt to ensure equity in sentencing to provide for definite correlation of sentencing with offender history and criminal behavior.

During the two-month circulation period, public hearings were held with the Commission receiving oral and written commentary from organizational witnesses, bar groups, and private citizens. After considering the recommendations received, the Commission and staff have determined that it is appropriate to conduct a limited study of sentencing practices to better address one of the concerns raised. Subsequent to further Commission action, the guidelines will be presented to the Superior Court Board of Judges for final review. It should be noted that, during 1987, Judge Frederick H. Weisberg succeeded me as Chair of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission.

The signing of the D.C. Jury System Act in November 1986, by President Reagan, established an independent jury system for the District of Columbia. This occasion has been viewed as an opportunity to establish a model jury system, and a comprehensive effort is well underway. In keeping with the results of an in-depth study, the Board of Judges has approved a one-year pilot program, based on the "One Trial/One Day" concept, which will be carefully monitored and evaluated. The key to this plan is that by maximizing the efficiency of juror utilization, increased citizen participation by a broader cross-section of the community can be achieved — with a corresponding reduction in exemptions and excuses. While our Court has generally reflected a favorable rating for effective jury management when compared with national standards, we are always seeking ways we can improve our approach.

As part of the new jury system effort, the Board of Judges submitted a recommendation for a juror fee schedule, which has been approved by the Council of the District of Columbia. Court staff have developed revised juror summons forms as well as new checks for this project which is slated for implementation in early 1988. The success of the "One Trial/One Day" effort will be largely dependent upon the newly designed jury management support system involving the previously mentioned automation of principal administrative jury functions: check-in jury procedures based on state-of the-art bar code technology; juror time and attendance/payroll; creation of panel listings; issuance of certificates and updating of the master jury file; preparation of monthly statistics; and, the generation of management reports.

In August 1984, Congress passed the Child Support Enforcement Amendment Act of 1984, which sets forth certain requirements the District of Columbia must meet in order to receive federal funding for child support collection programs. Accordingly, the Council of the District of Columbia ratified the "District of Columbia Child Support Amendment Act" in October 1986, which provides for an improved method for the establishment and collection of debts involving minor children.

In April of this year, new policies and procedures were developed for the existing Child Support Enforcement system, which was established by the Court on its own initiative several years ago, to extend the coverage of this operation to all new support orders. It has now been federally mandated that 90% of these cases have a child support order within 90 days of the filing date, 98% within six months, and 100% within one year. The Family Division has been working closely with the Department of Human Services and the Corporation Counsel to facilitate the processing of these matters.

The Judicial Training Committee conducted training sessions for judges and hearing commissioners in May, to review the new statute and its effect on the management of child support cases in the future. A committee chaired by the Honorable Ricardo M. Urbina of the Family Division, has developed a set of child support guidelines, or formula, which has been adopted by our Board of Judges for an experimental period, designed to: assist judges and hearing commissioners when ordering child support; ensure the consistency of child support orders; and, make child support orders more predictable, which will promote the settlement of cases prior to court hearings.

As indicated in last year's review of operations for the Superior Court, we must continue our effort to obtain passage of enabling legislation and corresponding funding in order to implement the proposed Criminal Justice Act Plan. This represents an issue of critical importance to our community and justice system, for it significantly impacts the future direction and success of a major program charged with the responsibility of providing adequate defense counsel to many persons who otherwise could not afford representation. Beyond administering the designation of counsel, an agency, independent of the court, is essential to audit claims for compensation as well as to approve and disburse funds for services related to the Criminal Justice Act, for it really is not appropriate for our judges to be involved in the appointment or compensation process. Enactment of a suitable plan through passage of appropriate legislation and levels of funding is a high priority, and once these prerequisites are in place, I will seek immediate implementation.

Professionals from many disciplines recognize that the process of networking can be particularly useful in addressing issues of common concern. In an effort to establish effective lines of communication among neighboring jurisdictions, in the spring of 1987, I initiated the first meetings with chief judges, administrative judges, court administrators, and police chiefs of the surrounding counties to discuss mutual concerns and we have found it beneficial to continue to meet on a regular basis. These informal, but substantive sessions provide an open forum for the exchange of ideas, as well as information on past, current, and proposed programs. Status updates and potential solutions regarding common problems are also shared among the group members. There is a high degree of value inherent in this process, which satisfied participants plan to continue.

VII. Public Information and Accessibility of Services

Over the past several years, we have taken many steps to make the District of Columbia Courthouse, and the full range of services offered, readily accessible to virtually every citizen. We are fortunate to have the benefit of a building designed expressly for a complex, judicial organization. It has however, become necessary to redefine the interior of our courthouse to accommodate the inevitable expansion of the D.C. Courts. As mentioned earlier, among the first projects stemming from this major initiative is the more suitable and convenient office suite configured expressly for our hearing commissioner operation. The Marriage Bureau has also been relocated to the courthouse, a more appropriate site.

Recently, attractive street signs have been erected at the four corners of our building and, in conjunction with the Council for Court Excellence, we have arranged for directional signs to be placed at both exits of the Judiciary Square Metro Station. An extensive network of floor plan directories may be found throughout the courthouse. We have also posted signs and published informational brochures as well as legal forms prepared in English and Spanish. Last year, an Office of Interpreter Services was formally established as part of our Special Operations Division. Elevator panels offer selections encoded with braille and clerks' offices provide TTY (teletype) equipment for the hearing impaired.

In honor of the bicentennial anniversary of the U.S. Constitution, special programs were planned in conjunction with area law schools, the bar, the schools, and the community. Our Executive Officer served the District of Columbia as program administrator for the District of Columbia in the most successful "National Writing Competition," announced by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger (retired), Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Local high school students prepared research papers on the topic, "The Constitution: How Does the Separation of Powers Help Make It Work?" which were evaluated by a pool of competition judges drawn from the legal profession, the educational community, D.C. Government, and civic associations. A special awards ceremony was held in a courtroom in Building D, the oldest of the Judiciary Square buildings, which has a long history and served as the District's "City Hall" many years ago.

A self-instruction videotape prepared for small claims litigants has proved quite successful, so we are planning to use this approach on a broader scale. Currently, we are working with the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law to develop a videoscript and film to serve as an introduction to the D.C. Courts for secondary schools, adult education, and first-time courthouse visitors. The purpose of the film is to explain the judicial process relevant to the D.C. Courts, and to illustrate the connection of our legal system to the U.S. Constitution. We are also working with local universities to prepare a modern, D.C. specific, juror orientation film.

One of the mainstays of our building is the Public Information Center located adjacent to the foyer of the Indiana Avenue entrance. In answering general questions and giving directions to various locations, staff provide information pertaining to civil and criminal cases scheduled in the Superior Court on a given day. Recognizing the importance of this function, we plan to reorganize the Information Center to provide a more complete range of information services and assist public access to our courthouse. A comprehensive analysis of the existing system will be performed with data processing programs added as required to perform tasks such as integrating case and attorney data for all divisions.

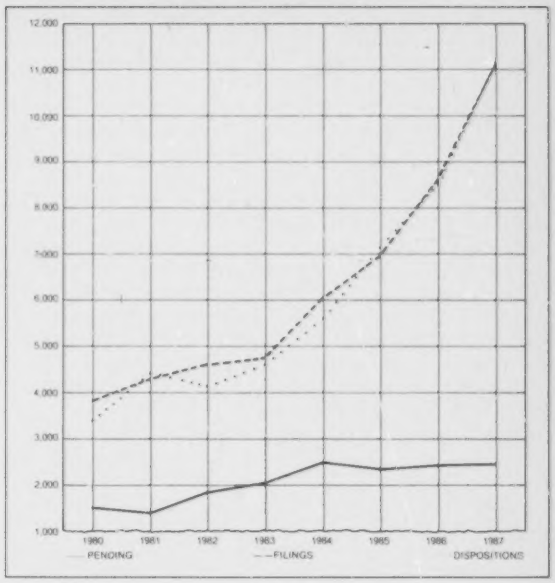
Conclusion

It is evident that the Superior Court of the District of Columbia has come a considerable way. We are able to reflect with pride upon the Court's achievements and to draw upon a wealth of experience to provide the impetus for future growth and development. We will continue to remain open to innovative solutions and are willing to: employ the concepts of modern management practice and utilize the tools of state-of-the-art technology, to the extent that budgetary and human resources permit. Proud that the District of Columbia Courts stand out as a leader among modern judicial systems, we will persevere with renewed dedication and vigor to be all that we can be — to achieve the highest level of excellence for those of us who serve the goal of justice as well as the community to which we are dedicated.

EXHIBIT VI: ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CASE LOAD TRENDS 1980 - 1987

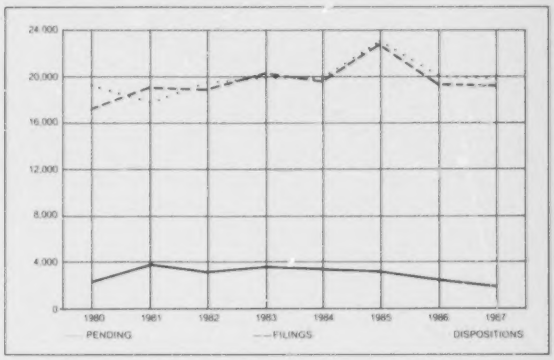
FELONY CASES

During 1987, felony case filings and reinstatements continued to rise, this time to a record high of 11,130, an increase of 29.1% over 1986. The sharp rise this year was again due to "Operation Clean Sweep" — the city-wide movement launched in late August 1986 to eradicate drug traffic. By channeling judges and staff into the felony program, we were able to bring the number of dispositions to a new level of 11,120 cases, up 30.3% over the previous year. Felony cases pending at year-end rose slightly (0.4%) to 2,455 cases.



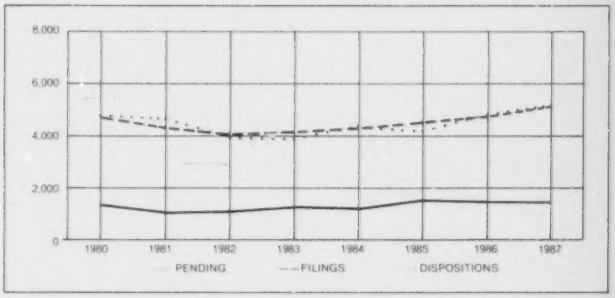
U.S. MISDEMEANOR CASES

The number of U.S. misdemeanor filings declined by 0.6%, to 19,282 cases, most probably reflecting the "Clean Sweep" emphasis on felony drug cases, stemming the general upward trend in this case load. The number of dispositions exceeded filings and reinstatements, and the combined effect produced a drop of 27.3% in the pending case load, resulting in a closing inventory of 1,815 misdemeanor cases — the lowest since 1974.



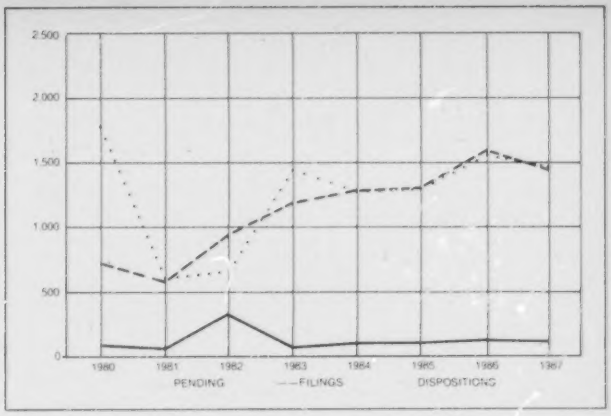
JUVENILE CASES

The number of juvenile case filings rose for the fifth consecutive year, reaching 5,145 cases, for an increase of 8.8%. There was also, however, a rise of 8.9% in the number of dispositions, totaling 5,169 cases. The result was a slight reduction of 1.6%, to 1,466 cases, in the balance of cases pending.



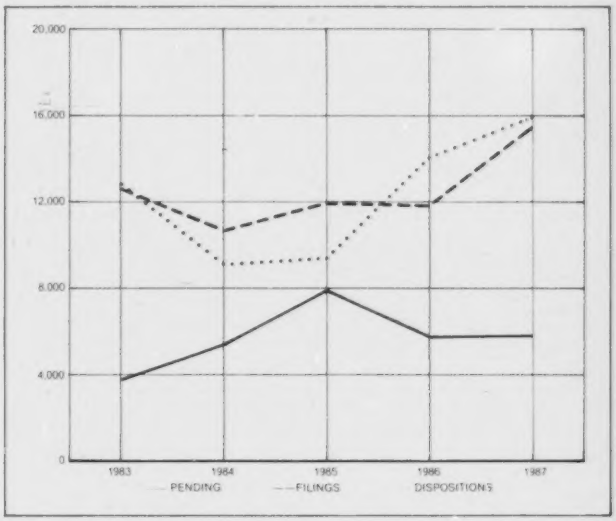
INTRAFAMILY CASES

The intrafamily case load, for the first time since 1982, shows a 9.1% decrease in the number of filings, to 1,444 cases. Dispositions closely paralleled the number of cases filed, decreasing by 5.6% to 1,470 cases. The year closed with a decrease in the pending case load to 106 cases.



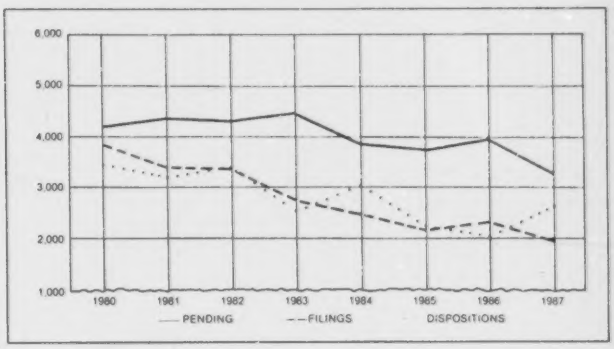
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES

Domestic relations case filings and reinstatements increased by 30.4% to 15,473 cases. There was, however, a significant increase in the number of dispositions (13.4%) which resulted in the year ending with only a slight increase (1.1%) in the pending case load.



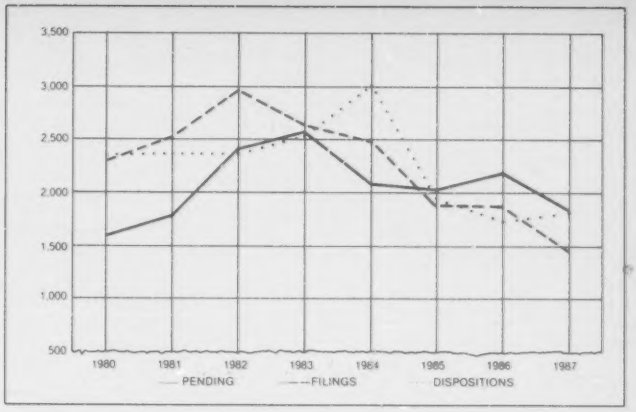
CIVIL JURY CASES AT ISSUE

Civil jury cases coming to issue declined 15.2% during the year, with a total of 1,952 cases. Dispositions increased by 28.7% to 2,631 cases resulting in a decrease in the pending case load of 17.5% to 3,276 cases.



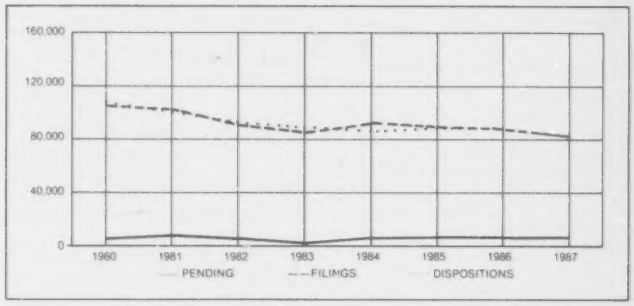
CIVIL NON-JURY CASES AT ISSUE

For the third year, there was a continuation of the sharp downward trend in civil non-jury cases at issue, probably reflecting the increase from $750 to $2,000 in the statutory limit for small claims cases in late 1984. Although filings decreased by 22.7% to 1,450 cases, dispositions increased by 5.5% to 1,826 cases. The net effect of these factors was a 16.3% decrease in the year-end balance pending, to 1,839 cases.



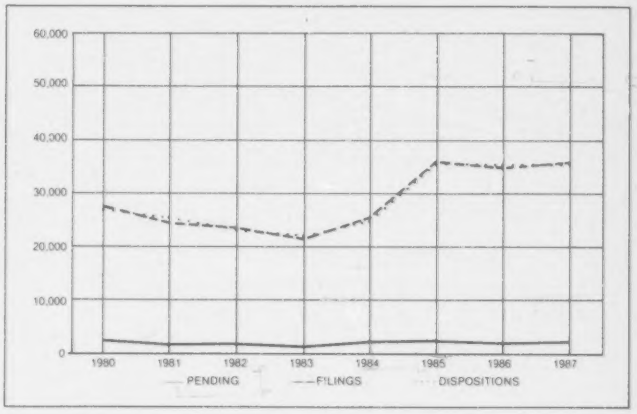
LANDLORD & TENANT CASES

Filings in landlord and tenant cases declined by 5.9% to 86,604 cases and there was a corresponding reduction in the number of dispositions of 6.1% to 82,560 cases. Consequently, the pending case load increased by 0.7% to 6,552 cases.



SMALL CLAIMS CASES

Small claims case filings continued to increase still reflecting the change in the jurisdictional limit from $750 to $2,000. There were 35,772 cases filed, an increase of 1.6%, and a closely corresponding number of dispositions at 35,694 cases. The net result was a 3.6% increase in the volume of pending cases to 2,231 cases.



SUPERIOR COURT
CLERK OF THE COURT

Frederick B. Beane, Jr.
Clerk of the Court

The Clerk of the Superior Court has responsibility for the management of the day-to-day operations of the judicial support units which include the Civil, Criminal, Family, Probate, and Special Operations Divisions as well as the Attorney Advisor and Auditor-Master. The judicial support functions involve maintaining and securing all court records, dockets, and evidence; scheduling cases and preparing daily calendars; providing courtroom support; providing legal research and administrative support to the Court Rules Committee and its several Advisory Committees; administering juror services; and auditing matters before the Court as prescribed by statute and/or upon referral by the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT
STATISTICS

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TABLE 11
SUMMARY OF COURT ACTIVITY FOR 1987

	Balance Pending January 1	Cases Filed January 1 through December 31	Cases Reactivated and Reinstated	Cases Available for Disposition	Cases Disposed of January 1 through December 31	Balance Pending December 31	% Change in Balance Pending 1986 - 1987
Criminal Division							
Felony Indictments	2,445	9,755	1,375	13,575	11,120	2,455	0.4
Felony Preindictments	395	14,097	157	14,649	14,372	277	-29.9
U.S. Misdemeanors	2,495	16,152	3,130	21,777	19,962	1,815	-27.3
D.C. Misdemeanors	460	4,361	621	5,442	4,935	507	10.2
Special Proceedings	20	2,329	11	2,360	2,321	39	95.0
Traffic	2,015	11,912	4,700	18,627	16,689	1,938	-3.8
Total	7,830	58,606	9,994	76,430	69,399	7,031	-10.2
Civil Division							
Civil Actions[a]	6,170	3,277	125	9,572	4,457	5,115	-17.1
Landlord and Tenant	6,508	80,690	1,914	89,112	82,560	6,552	0.7
Small Claims	2,153	30,108	5,664	37,925	35,694	2,231	3.6
Total	14,831	114,075	7,703	136,609	122,711	13,898	-6.3
Family Division							
Juvenile	1,490	5,127	18	6,635	5,169	1,466	-1.6
Intrafamily	132	1,138	306	1,576	1,470	106	-19.7
Neglect	295	528	5,229	6,052	5,697	355	20.3
Domestic Relations[b]	6,297[c]	8,421	7,052	21,770	15,958	5,812	-7.7
Mental Health	469	2,244	8	2,721	2,256	465	-0.9
Mental Retardation[d]	109	43	1,885	2,037	1,936	101	-7.3
Total	8,792[c]	17,501	14,498	40,791	32,486	8,305	-5.5
Tax Office							
Criminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil	238	149	2	389	122	267	12.2
Total	238	149	2	389	122	267	12.2
Auditor-Master	102	117	—	219	82	137	34.3
Probate	7,398	3,182	—	10,580	3,352	7,228	-2.3
Grand Total	39,191[c]	193,630	32,197	265,018	228,152	36,866	-5.9

	Case Load January 1	Cases Assigned January 1 through December 31	Total Case Load	Cases Removed January 1 through December 31	Case Load December 31	% Change in Case Load 1986 - 1987
Social Services Division						
Adult Services	12,598[c]	9,629	22,227	11,111	11,116	-11.8
Intrafamily Services	190	120	310	106	204	7.4
Juvenile Services	1,008	1,220	2,228	1,153	1,075	6.6
Diversion:						
Community Services	276	943	1,219	998	221	-19.9
Monitored Cases	7	11	18	17	1	-85.7
Total	14,079[c]	11,923	26,002	13,385	12,617	-10.4

[a] Civil Actions filing figure reflects only those cases that have been joined and placed on the ready calendar (at issue).

[b] Active cases, i.e., cases with a hearing pending.

[c] Figures adjusted at beginning of 1987 following handcount of pending case loads.

[d] The Court retains jurisdiction over all mental retardation cases until (1) a mentally retarded individual dies, (2) there is a voluntary request for discharge, (3) a parent or guardian requests discharge, or (4) the Mental Retardation Commission dismisses the petition. Consequently, the number of dispositions is not an accurate reflection of the work load of the Mental Retardation Branch.

EXHIBIT VII

MAJOR CASE ACTIVITY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1987

Case Type	Cases Pending January 1	Filings and Reinstatements	Dispositions	Cases Pending December 31	Percent Change 1986-1987
U.S. Misdemeanors	2,495	19,282	19,962	1,815	-27.3
Felony Indictments	2,445	11,130	11,120	2,455	0.4
Civil Actions	6,170	3,402	4,457	5,115	-17.1
Juvenile	1,490	5,145	5,169	1,466	-1.6
Divorce	3,060	4,760	4,811	3,009	-1.7
Support	1,411[a]	4,656	5,256	811	-42.5
TOTAL	17,071[a]	48,375	50,775	14,671	-14.1

[a] Figures adjusted.

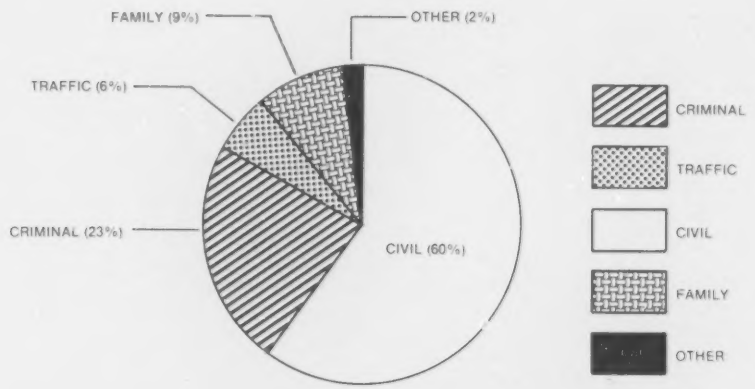
TABLE 12
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASE FILINGS

Division	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Criminal Division									
Felony Indictments	3,138	3,631	3,934	4,161	5,261	6,160	7,735	9,755	26.1
Felony Preindictments	6,994	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	12,568	14,097	12.2
U.S. Misdemeanors	13,813	15,578	16,179	17,343	16,169	19,443	16,213	16,152	-0.4
D.C. Misdemeanors	3,475	3,813	4,244	4,467	4,519	5,081	4,430	4,361	-1.6
Special Proceedings	1,847	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	2,201	2,329	5.8
Traffic	9,410	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	12,585	11,912	-5.3
Total	38,677	40,653	41,937	45,207	48,147	55,064	55,732	58,606	5.2
Civil Division									
Civil Actions	17,705	18,587	16,569	15,486	14,443	9,475	10,899	11,118	2.0
Landlord & Tenant	104,792	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	85,139	80,690	-5.2
Small Claims	24,957	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	35,155	30,108	-14.4
Total	147,454	143,776	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	131,193	121,916	-7.1
Family Division									
Juvenile	4,731	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	4,690	5,127	9.3
Intrafamily	724	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	1,250	1,138	-9.0
Neglect	590	436	432	470	492	456	494	528	6.9
Domestic Relations	7,888	8,733	8,143	8,487	6,059	8,270	8,413	8,421	0.1
Mental Health	—	823	1,527	1,596	1,646	1,560	2,104	2,244	6.7
Mental Retardation	—	283	712	26	40	73	21	43	104.8
Total	13,933	15,179	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	16,972	17,501	3.1
Tax Office									
Criminal Tax Cases	6	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Tax Cases	201	77	94	135	166	207	160	149	-6.9
Total	207	85	99	135	166	207	160	149	-6.9
Auditor-Master	1,679	436	130	116	66	81	77	117	51.9
Probate Division	2,885	2,970	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	3,283	3,182	-3.1
Grand Total	204,835	203,099	189,498	184,820	188,989	207,584	207,417	201,471	-2.9
Monthly Average of New Cases	17,070	16,925	15,792	15,402	15,749	17,299	17,285	16,789	-2.9

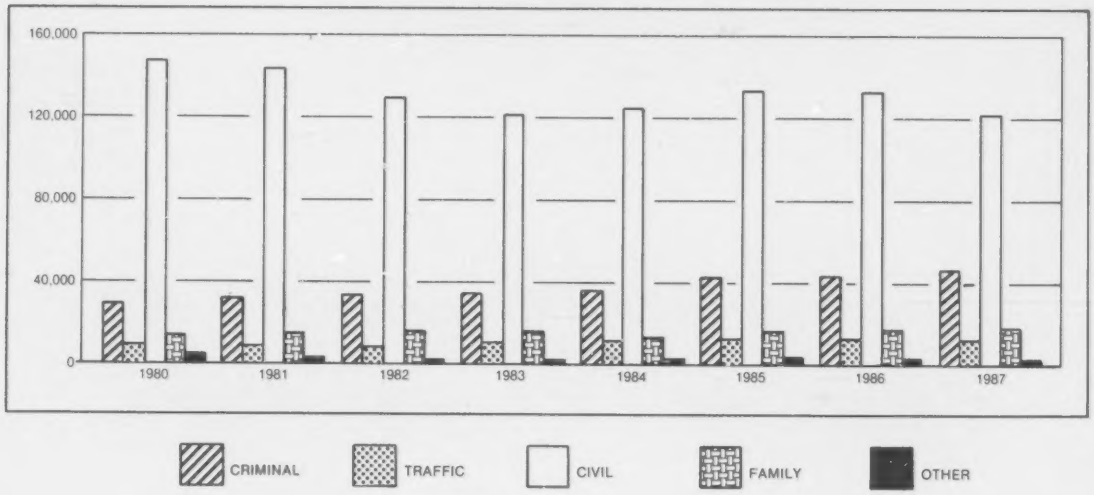
EXHIBIT VIII: NEW CASE FILINGS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
CRIMINAL	29,267	32,240	33,589	34,910	36,541	42,624	43,147	46,694
TRAFFIC	9,410	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	12,585	11,912
CIVIL	147,454	143,776	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	131,193	121,916
FAMILY	13,933	15,179	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	16,972	17,501
OTHER	4,771	3,491	3,078	3,080	3,246	3,584	3,520	3,448

1987



COMPARATIVE FILINGS 1980 - 1987



SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Robert A. Shuker
Presiding Judge

Reggie B. Walton
Deputy Presiding Judge

Carolyn R. Davenport
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Criminal Division is comprised of four major branches: Felony Branch; Serious Misdemeanor Branch; D.C. and Traffic Branch; and, Special Proceedings Branch.

It is the primary responsiblity of this Division to process matters which are in violation of the United States Code, the District of Columbia Code, and municipal and traffic regulations. Prosecution is by the United States Attorney or the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel. Administrative and clerical support functions are performed by the Criminal Division, including: providing direct courtroom support staff for judges assigned to hear criminal matters; coordinating the assignment of cases to judges; and filing, calendaring, and record-keeping.

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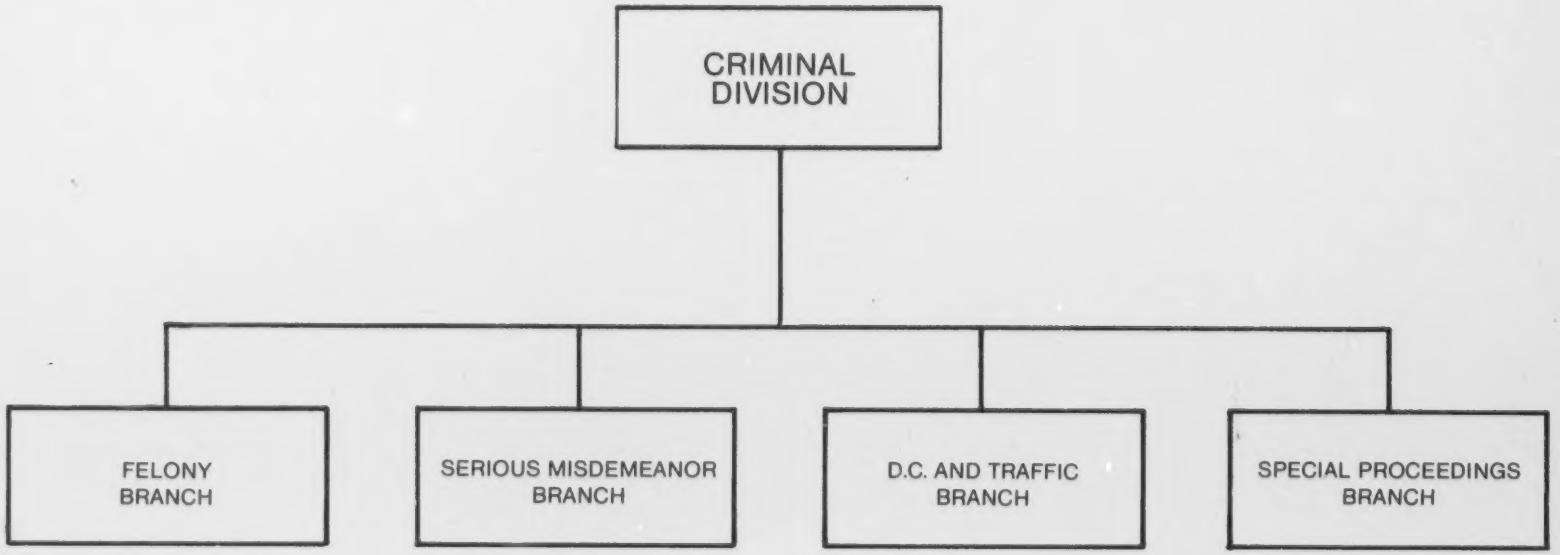
CRIMINAL DIVISION
FELONY BRANCH
SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR BRANCH
D.C. AND TRAFFIC BRANCH
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BRANCH

TABLE 13
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY 1987

	Branch				Total
	Felony	U.S. Misdemeanor	Traffic	D.C. Misdemeanor	
Pending January 1	2,445	2,495	2,015	460	7,415
Filed	9,755	16,152	11,912	4,361	42,180
Reinstated	1,375	2,448	4,700	621	9,144
Transferred In	—	682	—	—	1682
Total to be Disposed	13,575	21,777	18,627	5,442	59,421
Dispositions					
Prior to Adjudication					
No Papers	—	5,012	3,282	2,227	10,521
Nolle Prosequi	5	3,612	4,171	890	8,678
Other	11	—	8	8	27
Total	16	8,624	7,461	3,125	19,226
By Court					
Jury Trials	654	542	11	1	1,208
Court Trials	17	297	124	52	490
Pleas	6,862	5,994	2,330	312	15,498
Dismissed/DWP	1,754	1,793	188	77	3,812
Incompetent to Stand Trial	20	2	--	—	22
Security Forfeited	—	—	1,039	581	1,620
Other	4	79	—	—	83
Total	9,311	8,707	3,692	1,023	22,733
Placed on Inactive Status					
Absconded	1,662	1,780	3,992	775	8,209
Mental Observation	33	5	1	12	51
Pretrial Diversion	—	846	1,363	—	2,209
Traffic School	—	—	180	--	180
Total	1,695	2,631	5,536	787	10,649
Transferred Out	98	—	—	—	98
Total Dispositions	11,120	19,962	16,689	4,935	52,706
Pending December 31	2,455	1,815	1,938	507	6,715

TABLE 14
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY PREINDICTMENTS

	Defendants								%Change
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1986-1987
Pending January 1	194	136	226	248	143	226	243	395	62.6
Filed	6,994	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	12,568	14,097	12.2
Reinstated	52	48	62	59	101	113	155	157	1.3
Total to be Disposed	7,240	7,503	7,366	7,373	8,980	10,066	12,966	14,649	13.0
Dispositions									
Prior to Hearing									
No Papers	1,413	1,545	1,715	1,412	1,694	1,917	2,223	2,557	15.0
Nolle Prosequi	747	510	494	492	304	301	360	371	3.1
Dismissed	330	334	255	159	158	171	343	247	-28.0
Informations/ Indictments[a]	—	—	—	—	1,749	1,869	2,881	3,458	20.0
Other	463	693	575	534	46	61	38	110	189.5
Total	2,953	3,082	3,039	2,597	3,951	4,319	5,845	6,743	15.4
By Court									
Held for Grand Jury	2,965	3,145	3,220	3,616	3,677	4,440	5,136	5,398	5.1
Waived to Grand Jury	808	691	449	580	612	464	682	674	-1.2
No Probable Cause	71	58	90	122	171	207	175	225	28.6
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution[b]	68	89	199	173	92	137	371	905	143.9
Other	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	100.0
Total	3,912	3,983	3,958	4,491	4,552	5,248	6,364	7,203	13.2
Placed on Inactive Status									
Absconded	177	136	117	133	164	178	290	370	27.6
Mental Observation	62	76	4	9	87	78	72	58	-22.2
Total	239	212	121	142	251	256	362	428	17.7
Total Dispositions	7,104	7,277	7,118	7,230	8,754	9,823	12,571	14,372	14.3
Pending December 31	136	226	248	143	226	243	395	277	-29.9

[a] Informations/Indictments were previously included in "Other".
[b] Dismissed for Want of Prosecution was previously included in Dispositions Prior to Hearing.

TABLE 15
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Felony	508	599	551	618	630	910	688	654	-4.9
U.S. Misdemeanor	857	605	794	568	645	694	565	542	-4.1
D.C. Misdemeanor	4	13	7	6	8	5	4	1	-75.0
Traffic	50	49	37	23	7	19	8	11	37.5
Total	1,419	1,266	1,389	1,215	1,290	1,628	1,265	1,208	-4.5

TABLE 16
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Felony	41	47	32	58	53	48	35	17	-51.4
U.S. Misdemeanor	302	229	165	306	490	571	484	297	-38.6
D.C. Misdemeanor	115	91	119	58	65	70	87	52	-40.2
Traffic	123	81	84	116	117	170	164	124	-24.4
Total	581	448	400	538	725	859	770	490	-36.4

TABLE 17
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL PLEAS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Felony	1,970	2,455	2,426	2,765	3,409	4,377	5,589	6,862	22.8
U.S. Misdemeanor	5,242	5,283	6,126	7,167	6,573	7,454	6,708	5,994	-10.6
D.C. Misdemeanor	443	392	352	298	178	400	348	312	-10.3
Traffic	3,408	3,087	2,827	3,065	3,037	3,165	3,115	2,330	-25.2
Total	11,063	11,217	11,731	13,295	13,197	15,396	15,760	15,498	-1.7

EXHIBIT IX: CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

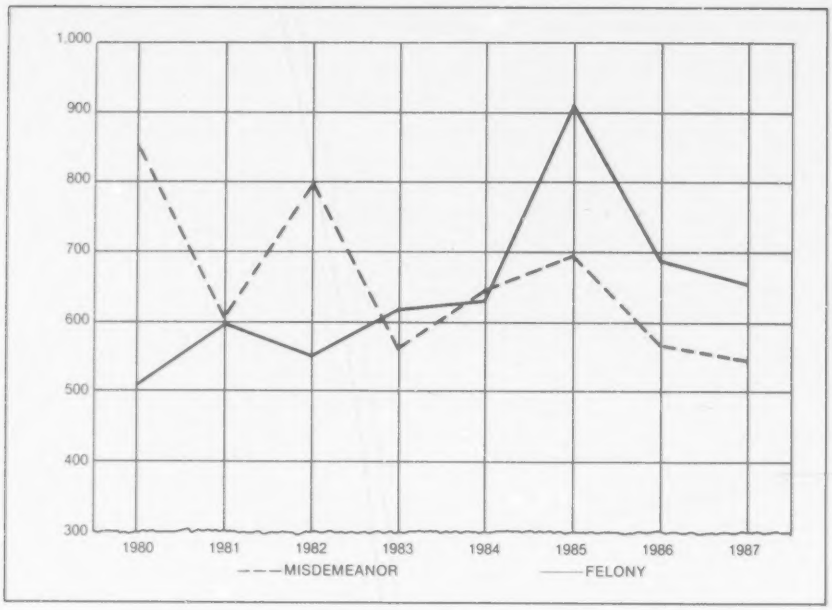

EXHIBIT X: CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

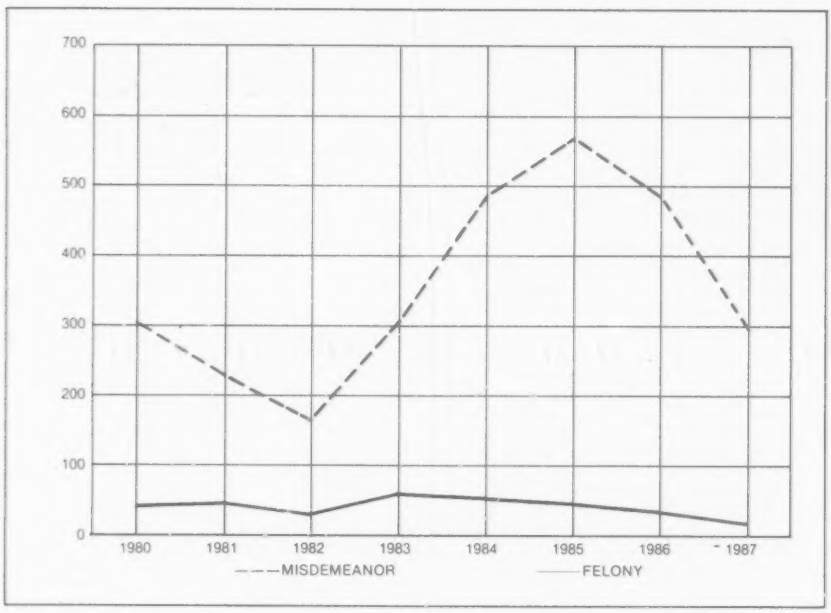

EXHIBIT XI: CRIMINAL PLEAS

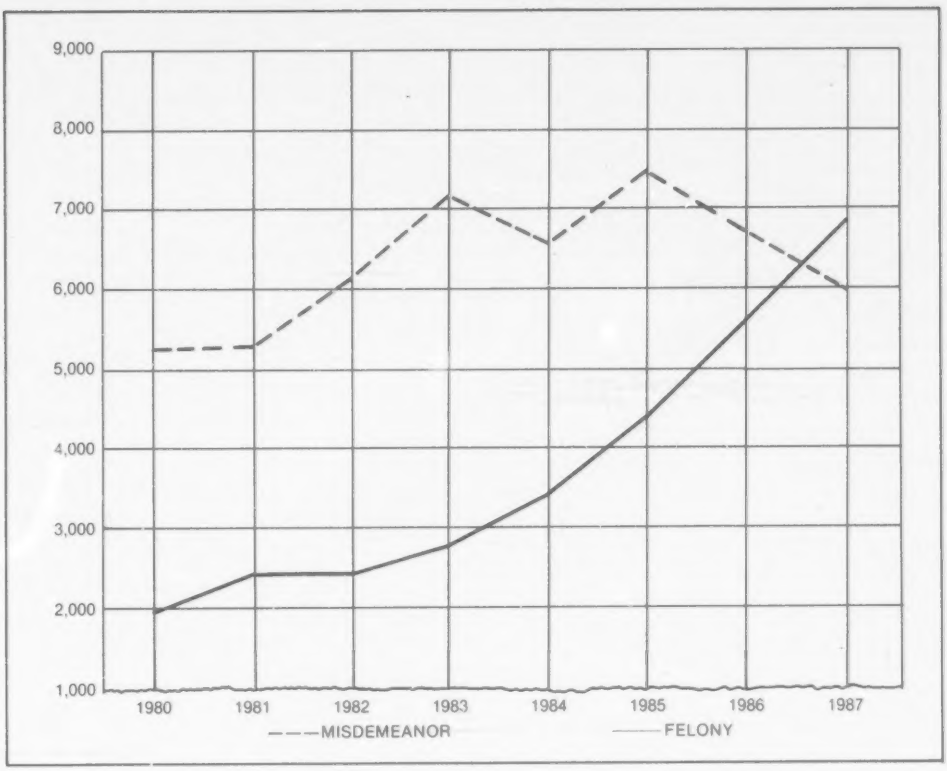

TABLE 18
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS ACTIVITY

	Defendants								%Change
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1986-1987
Pending January 1	42	39	45	44	40	50	48	20	-58.3
Filed	1,847	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	2,201	2,328	5.8
Reinstated	1	9	13	13	29	16	13	11	-15.4
Total to be Disposed	1,890	1,947	2,212	1,930	1,925	2,279	2,262	2,360	4.3
Dispositions									
Prior to Adjudication	853	975	1,227	1,186	1,136	1,190	1,332	1,413	6.1
By Court	998	927	941	704	739	1,041	910	908	-0.2
Total Dispositions	1,851	1,902	2,168	1,890	1,875	2,231	2,242	2,321	3.5
Pending December 31	39	45	44	40	50	48	20	39	95.0

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

William C. Gardner
Presiding Judge

Paul R. Webber III
Deputy Presiding Judge

Thomas A. Hammond, Jr.
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Civil Division of the Superior Court has jurisdiction over any civil action at law or in equity (excluding family matters) brought in the District of Columbia except where jurisdiction is exclusively vested in the federal court.

The Civil Actions Branch is responsible for the management of all civil actions where the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000 as well as landlord and tenant cases. All motions which are filed in civil actions cases are processed by the Civil Motions Branch, while caseflow management and the calendaring of all civil actions cases are within the purview of the Civil Assignment Branch. The Small Claims Branch oversees the processing and adjudication of all cases where the amount in controversy is $2,000 or less, and provides a forum for *pro se* litigants. Courtroom staffing and operations are the responsibility of the Courtroom Support Branch.

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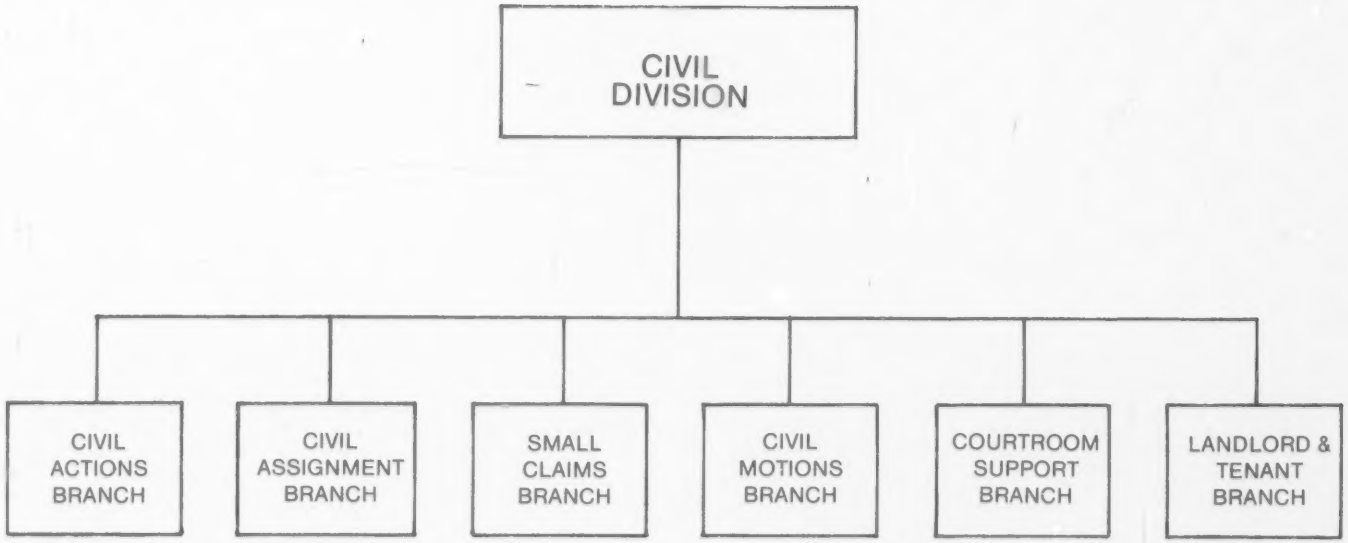

CIVIL DIVISION
CIVIL ACTIONS BRANCH
CIVIL ASSIGNMENT BRANCH
SMALL CLAIMS BRANCH
CIVIL MOTIONS BRANCH
COURTROOM SUPPORT BRANCH
LANDLORD & TENANT BRANCH

TABLE 19
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	3,850	4,197	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	3,745	**3,972**	6.1
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	3,828	3,379	3,362	2,763	2,465	2,170	2,303	**1,952**	-15.2
Less Jury Trials Waived	44	35	—	57	34	21	32	**17**	-46.9
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	7,634	7,541	7,712	7,028	6,896	6,012	6,016	**5,907**	-1.8
Dispositions	3,437	3,191	3,390	2,563	3,033	2,267	2,044	**2,631**	28.7
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	4,197	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	3,745	3,972	**3,276**	-17.5

TABLE 20
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL NON-JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	1,592	1,588	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	2,022	**2,198**	8.7
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	2,293	2,514	2,962	2,636	2,491	1,883	1,875	**1,450**	-22.7
Waived from Jury Calendar	44	35	—	57	34	21	32	**17**	-46.9
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	3,929	4,137	4,743	5,094	5,088	3,987	3,929	**3,665**	-6.7
Dispositions	2,341	2,356	2,342	2,531	3,005	1,965	1,731	**1,826**	5.5
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	1,588	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	2,022	2,198	**1,839**	-16.3

EXHIBIT XII: TREND — CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS OF CASES AT ISSUE

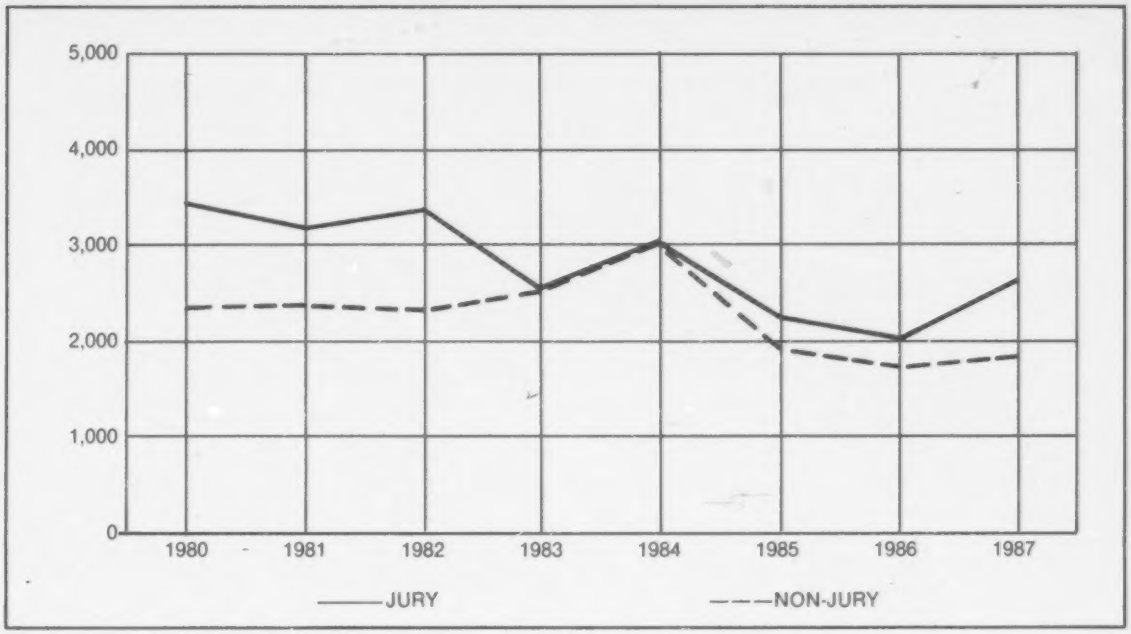


EXHIBIT XIII: TREND — CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY PENDING CASES AT ISSUE

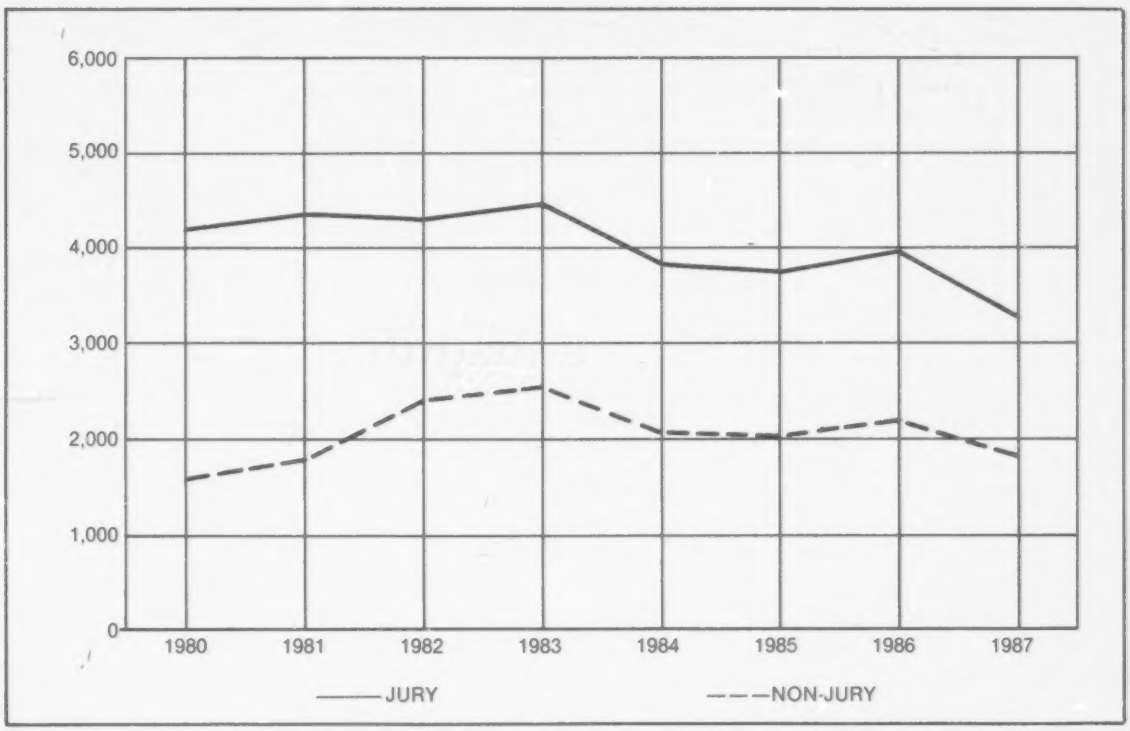
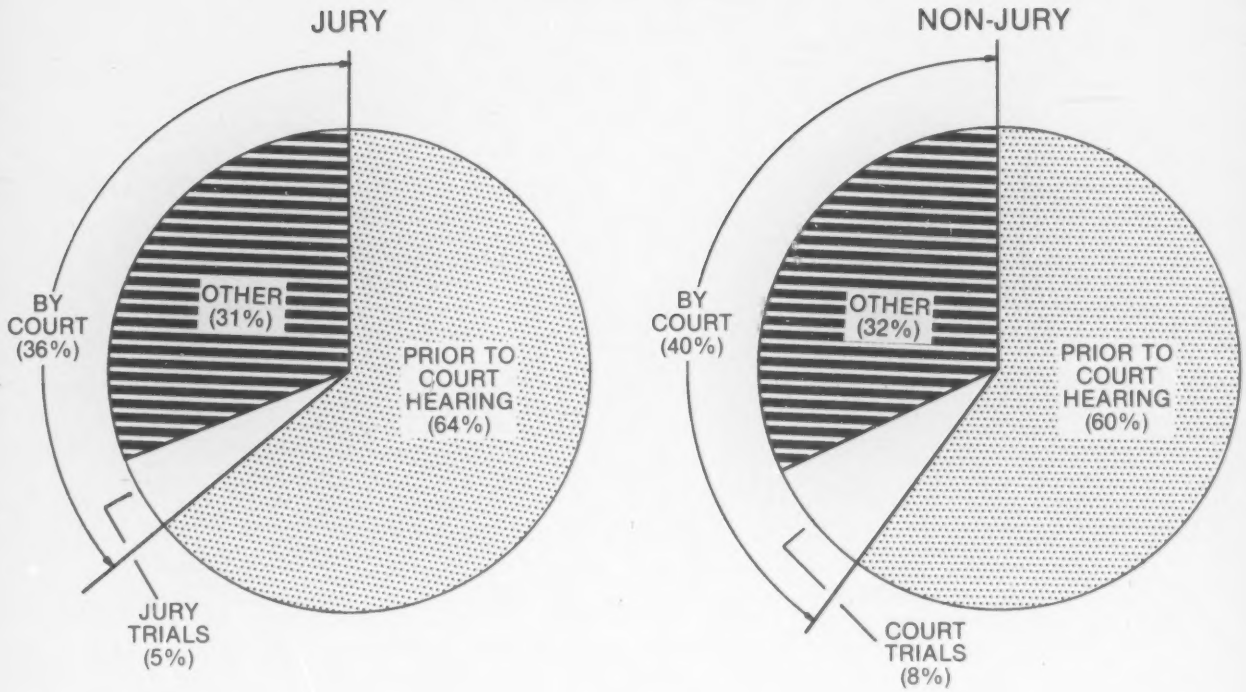


EXHIBIT XIV: CIVIL JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS 1987



Disposition of Cases at Issue	Jury	Non-Jury	Total	%
Prior to Court Hearing	1,691	1,089	2,780	62
Disposed of by Court				
Jury and Court Trials Held	135	155	290	
Consents	18	16	34	
Ex Parte	1	—	1	
Judgments	2	138	140	
Settlements at Pretrial or Trial Conference	617	200	817	
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	11	20	31	
Summary Judgment Granted	48	71	119	
Motion to Dismiss Granted	61	38	99	
Motion for Judgment Granted	46	99	145	
Judgment on Pleadings	1	—	1	
Other	—	—	—	
Total	940	737	1,677	38
Total Dispositions	2,631	1,826	4,457	100

TABLE 21
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MOTIONS ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Motions and Oppositions Filed	16,545	20,980	19,727	17,656	16,626	15,096	15,916	15,519	-2.5
Motions Hearings	1,480	2,005	2,258	2,539	1,612	1,425	1,268	972	-23.3

TABLE 22
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Default Judgments	4,629	4,324	6,167	3,621	3,848	1,929	2,105	2,585	22.8
Confession and Consent	472	382	670	558	460	149	269	366	36.1
Default Judgments, Rule 55-II	304	230	311	260	316	175	142	121	-14.8
Judgments of Condemnation	520	542	741	615	571	356	333	419	25.8
Judgments, Rule 62-II	386	546	384	306	329	255	235	202	-14.0
Total	6,311	6,024	8,273	5,360	5,524	2,864	3,084	3,693	19.7

TABLE 23
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Pending January 1	7,418	5,333	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097	6,694	**6,508**	-2.8
Filed	104,792	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	85,139	**80,690**	-5.2
Reinstated	1,053	708	703	1,491	7,202	2,057	2,601	**1,914**	-26.4
Total to be Disposed	113,263	107,866	97,582	91,117	94,647	95,921	94,434	**89,112**	-5.6
Dispositions	107,930	100,681	92,178	88,489	86,810	89,227	87,926	**82,560**	-6.1
Pending December 31	5,333	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097	6,694	6,508	**6,552**	0.7

TABLE 24
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SMALL CLAIMS ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Pending January 1	1,792	2,405	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	2,497	**2,153**	-13.8
Filed	24,957	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	35,155	**30,108**	-14.4
Reactivated/Reinstated	2,605	1,126	879	596	582	327	42	**5,664**[a]	—
Total to be Disposed	29,354	26,895	24,968	23,325	26,700	38,083	37,694	**37,925**	0.6
Dispositions	26,949	25,400	23,381	21,948	24,663	35,586	35,541	**35,694**	0.4
Pending December 31	2,405	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	2,497	2,153	**2,231**	3.6
Cases filed by Individuals without Attorney (included above in cases filed)	5,003	5,306	5,561	5,261	5,038	7,814	7,976	**7,456**	-6.5

[a] This figure includes cases removed from files not previously reported. Because of the large number of cases removed from files, the percentage increase is not a meaningful statistic and, hence, is not shown.

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Ricardo M. Urbina
Presiding Judge

Bruce S. Mencher
Deputy Presiding Judge

H. Edward Ricks
Chief Deputy Clerk

The responsibilities of the Family Division encompass a broad spectrum of family matters as evidenced by the diversity of the nine component branches: Courtroom Support Branch; Domestic Relations Branch; Intrafamily and Neglect Branch; Juvenile Branch; Family Assignment Branch; Mental Health/Mental Retardation Branch; Office of Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect; and Marriage Bureau.

The Chief Deputy Clerk's office furnishes technical assistance to the branches within the Division and provides information and management assistance to the Presiding Judge and Deputy Presiding Judge; assigns courtroom clerks; responds to public requests for information; monitors case loads and adjusts calendars to maximize dispositions; provides training to the staffs of judges assigned to the Division; designs and conducts research projects; and implements special projects.

In addition, the Family Division coordinates services with outside agencies such as the Department of Human Services, the Bureau of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement and the Office of the Corporation Counsel.

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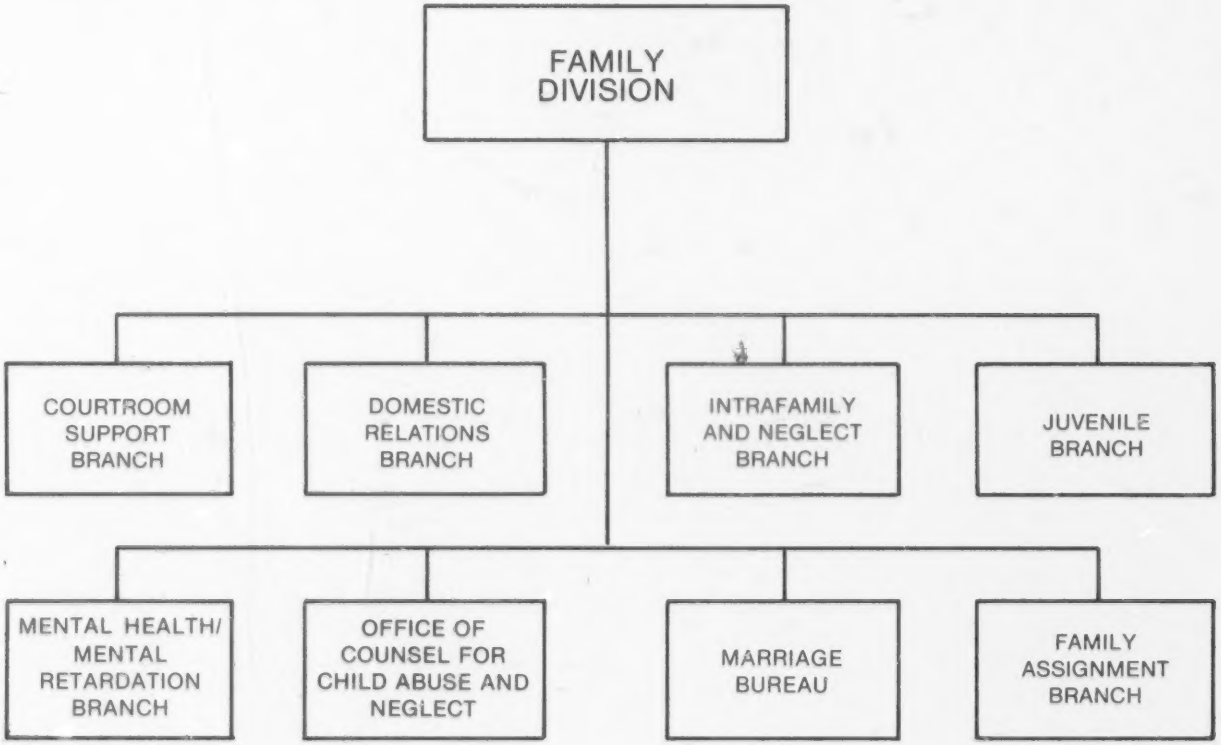

FAMILY DIVISION
COURTROOM SUPPORT BRANCH
DOMESTIC RELATIONS BRANCH
INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT BRANCH
JUVENILE BRANCH
MENTAL HEALTH/ MENTAL RETARDATION BRANCH
OFFICE OF COUNSEL FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
MARRIAGE BUREAU
FAMILY ASSIGNMENT BRANCH

TABLE 25
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASE ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Pending January 1	1,393	1,342	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	1,505	1,490	-1.0
New Referrals									
Acts Against Persons	1,330	1,253	1,169	1,203	1,230	1,180	896	830	-7.4
Acts Against Property	2,223	2,021	1,898	1,847	1,759	1,829	1,868	1,733	-7.2
Acts Against Public Order	765	698	677	828	1,002	1,229	1,698	2,327	37.0
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)	203	146	80	76	106	64	37	85	129.7
Interstate Compact (ISC)	210	205	188	175	167	190	191	152	-20.4
Total	4,731	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	4,690	5,127	9.3
Reinstated	8	6	4	6	—	8	40	18	-55.0
Total to be Disposed	6,132	5,671	5,065	5,202	5,504	5,738	6,235	6,635	6.4
Dispositions									
Not Petitioned	1,486	1,341	1,188	1,207	1,131	1,294	1,169	1,512	29.3
Committed to SSA	404	316	447	385	501	497	500	458	-8.4
Consent Decree	317	396	267	276	356	284	345	394	14.2
Dismissed[a]	1,216	1,729	1,203	1,247	1,194	1,164	1,536	1,435	-6.6
Disposed on Another Case	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation	863	836	852	725	832	803	920	1,138	23.7
Other[b]	44	4	41	122	252	191	275	232	-15.6
Total Dispositions	4,790	4,622	3,998	3,962	4,266	4,233	4,745	5,169	8.9
Pending December 31	1,342	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	1,505	1,490	1,466	-1.6
Delinquency	1,238	998	996	1,179	1,173	1,472	1,460	1,419	-2.8
PINS and ISC	104	51	71	61	65	33	30	47	56.7

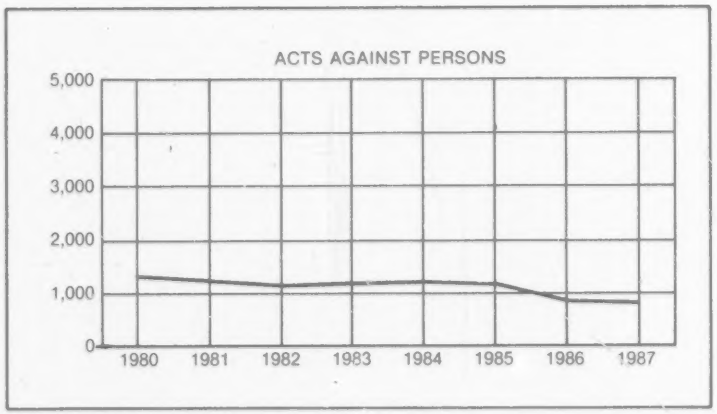
[a] Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.

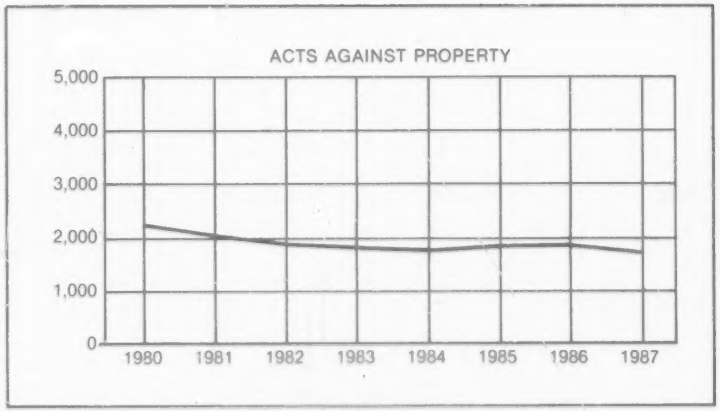
[b] Includes suspended commitments.

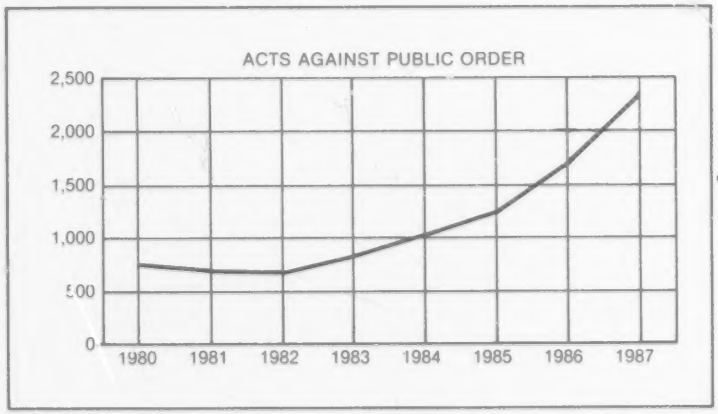
TABLE 26
SUMMARY OF DELINQUENCY AND PINS CASES BY SEX AND REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**
	1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			**1987**		
Acts Against Persons	1,330	1,184	146	1,253	1,093	160	1,169	1,052	117	1,203	1,065	138	1,230	1,073	157	1,180	1,028	152	896	798	98	**830**	**730**	**100**
Acts Against Property	2,223	2,010	213	2,021	1,901	120	1,898	1,752	146	1,847	1,744	103	1,759	1,652	107	1,829	1,690	139	1,868	1,759	109	**1,733**	**1,600**	**133**
Acts Against Public Order	765	675	90	698	602	96	677	544	133	828	701	127	1,002	890	112	1,229	1,130	99	1,698	1,605	93	**2,327**	**2,213**	**114**
PINS and ISC	413	168	245	351	166	185	268	142	126	251	135	116	273	140	133	254	140	114	228	119	109	**237**	**124**	**113**
Total	4,731	4,037	694	4,323	3,762	561	4,012	3,490	522	4,129	3,645	484	4,264	3,755	509	4,492	3,988	504	4,690	4,281	409	**5,127**	**4,667**	**460**
Ratio of Boys and Girls		85%	15%		87%	13%		87%	13%		88%	12%		88%	12%		89%	11%		91%	9%		**91%**	**9%**

EXHIBIT XV: TREND OF JUVENILE REFERRALS







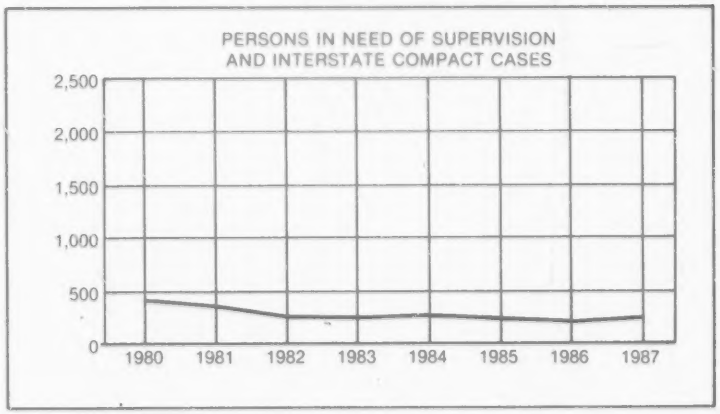


TABLE 27
JUVENILE REFERRALS BY AGE

1987

	Age										Total
	Under 9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 and Over	
Acts Against Persons	3	2	5	10	32	51	86	144	191	306	830
Assault:											
Aggravated	1	—	3	4	14	20	34	52	79	121	328
Simple	—	—	—	2	6	15	25	40	56	68	212
Homicide	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	2	8
Rape	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	5	9
Robbery:											
Armed	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	6	9	15	34
Force and Violence	2	1	—	2	7	7	12	29	25	57	142
Attempted	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	1	3	14
Other	—	1	2	1	3	7	8	10	16	35	83
Acts Against Property	9	6	10	8	35	69	152	314	434	696	1,733
Burglary I	—	—	1	2	3	3	10	14	10	12	55
Attempted Burglary I	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	8	16
Burglary II	4	2	4	2	8	4	20	18	25	47	134
Attempted Burglary II	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	6	11
Larceny:											
Grand	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	5	16	30
Petit	—	—	1	1	5	4	12	24	25	44	116
Unauthorized Use of Auto	3	1	1	1	11	47	79	205	310	458	1,116
Other	1	3	2	2	5	10	29	44	54	105	255
Acts Against Public Order	10	1	2	6	14	56	173	362	506	1,197	2,327
Possession of Marijuana	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	2	6	37	52
Narcotics:											
Sale/Possession	7	1	—	6	11	46	140	282	433	1,045	1,971
Other	3	—	1	—	3	7	30	78	67	115	304
PINS	—	1	1	—	—	8	17	18	27	13	85
Beyond Control	—	1	—	—	—	7	6	10	12	11	47
Runaway from Home	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	7	1	21
Truancy from School	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	8	1	17
Interstate Compact	—	—	—	—	2	9	13	21	44	63	152
Total	22	10	18	24	83	193	441	859	1,202	2,275	5,127

TABLE 28
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Total Intrafamily and Neglect[a]									
Pending January 1	1,286	266	197	430	252[b]	314	344	**427**	24.1
Filed	1,314	1,017	1,323	1,445	1,586	1,580	1,744	**1,666**	-4.5
Reactivated Cases	—	—	6,168	5,698	5,634	5,867	6,034	**5,535**	-8.3
Total to be Disposed	2,600	1,283	7,597	7,573	7,472	7,761	8,122	**7,628**	-6.1
Dispositions[c]	2,334	1,086	7,167	7,346	7,158	7,417	7,695	**7,167**	-6.9
Pending December 31	266	197	430	227	314	344	427	**461**	8.0
Intrafamily									
Pending January 1	1,152	86	60	327	100[b]	101	102	**132**	29.4
Filed	724	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	1,250	**1,138**	-9.0
Reactivated Cases	—	—	128	212	192	179	338	**306**	-9.5
Total to be Disposed	1,876	667	988	1,514	1,386	1,404	1,690	**1,576**	-6.7
Dispositions	1,790[d]	607	661	1,439[e]	1,285	1,302	1,558	**1,470**	-5.6
Pending December 31	86	60	327	75	101	102	132	**106**	-19.7
Neglect									
Pending January 1	134	180	137	103	152	213	242	**295**	21.9
Filed									
Abused Child	194	164	149	173	180	160	223	**283**	26.9
Neglected Child[f]	395	271	283	297	312	296	271	**245**	-9.6
Other	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	590	436	432	470	492	456	494	**528**	6.9
Reactivated Cases	—	—	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	5,696	**5,229**	-8.2
Total to be Disposed	724	616	6,609	6,059	6,086	6,357	6,432	**6,052**	-5.9
Dispositions									
Not Petitioned	56	54	27	50	29	44	22	**49**	122.7
Committed	255	225	200	191	204	189	193	**166**	-14.0
Dismissed	86	87	72	43	51	45	86	**124**	44.2
Protective Supervision	145	109	164	136	145	149	140	**129**	-7.9
Other	2	4	3	1	2	—	—	**1**	100.0
Reviews	—	—	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	5,696	**5,228**	-8.2
Total	544[g]	479	6,506	5,907	5,873	6,115	6,137	**5,697**	-7.2
Pending December 31	180	137	103	152	213	242	295	**355**	20.3

[a] Beginning with 1982 figures, a differentiation is made between active and inactive cases in Intrafamily and Neglect. In previous years, when reactivated cases were not reported, the Intrafamily pending case load was underrepresented.

[b] This figure reflects an adjustment of + 25 cases.

[c] Includes reviews held.

[d] Dispositions include 1,122 inactive cases formerly included in the pending balance.

[e] The high degree of activity is due to the administrative closure of 340 cases.

[f] In previous years, neglected children were categorized either as abandoned by parent, homeless, or without parental care.

[g] This figure reflects an adjustment of – 11 cases.

TABLE 29
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS ACTIVE CASE LOAD[a]

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Total Domestic Relations							
Pending January 1	2,983	3,990	3,795	5,392	7,948	**6,297**[b]	-20.8
Filed	8,442	8,039	6,059	7,566	8,088	**8,421**	4.1
Reactivated	2,854	4,589	4,630	4,401	3,781	**7,052**	86.5
Disposed	10,289	12,823	9,092	9,411	14,068	**15,958**	13.4
Pending December 31	3,990	3,795	5,392	7,948	5,749	**5,812**	1.1
Divorce							
Pending January 1	1,391	1,435	2,133	2,406	2,712	**3,060**	12.8
Filed	3,309	3,051	2,964	2,870	3,038	**3,290**	8.3
Reactivated	280	266	93	95	106	**1,470**[c]	1,286.8
Disposed	3,545	2,619	2,784	2,659	2,796	**4,811**	72.1
Pending December 31	1,435	2,133	2,406	2,712	3,060	**3,009**	-1.7
Adoption							
Pending January 1	327	347	321	385	340	**304**	-10.6
Filed	377	345	360	316	290	**287**	-1.0
Reactivated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Disposed	357	371	296	361	326	**233**	-28.5
Pending December 31	347	321	385	340	304	**358**	17.8
Paternity							
Pending January 1	609	937	40	553	1,659	**1,522**[b]	-8.3
Filed	2,414	1,634	1,214	1,705	2,219	**2,820**	27.1
Reactivated	1,331	1,696	1,915	2,180	1,901	**2,950**	55.2
Disposed	3,417	4,227	2,616	2,779	5,565	**5,658**	1.7
Pending December 31	937	40	553	1,659	214	**1,634**	663.6[b]
Support							
Pending January 1	98	231	305	348	674	**164**[b]	-75.7
Filed	776	488	177	406	202	**475**	135.1
Reactivated	328	583	337	426	345	**441**	27.8
Disposed	971	997	471	506	790	**791**	0.1
Pending December 31	231	305	348	674	431	**289**	-32.9[b]
Reciprocal Support							
Pending January 1	558	1,040	996	1,700	2,563	**1,247**[b]	-51.3
Filed	1,566	2,521	1,344	2,269	2,339	**1,549**	-33.8
Reactivated	915	2,044	2,285	1,700	1,429	**2,191**	53.3
Disposed	1,999	4,609	2,925	3,106	4,591	**4,465**	-2.7
Pending December 31	1,040	996	1,700	2,563	1,740	**522**	-70.0[b]

[a] The Domestic Relations case load includes active cases only. Active cases are cases which are at issue (cases for which an answer has been filed) and cases reactivated for a review hearing.

[b] Figures adjusted at beginning of 1987 following handcount of pending case load.

[c] Figure adjusted at mid-year to include motions activity.

TABLE 30
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MENTAL HEALTH ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Trial by Jury	9	8	3	12	16	12	18	19	5.6
Trial by Court	6	2	10	18	15	16	6	9	50.0
Miscellaneous Mental Health Cases Filed	1,546	1,475	1,359	1,513	1,423	1,314	1,895	1,905	0.5
Hearings Held	827	745	750	485	522	587	798	967	21.2
Judicial Petitions Filed	910	823	708	687	766	825	1,033	961	-7.0
Judicial Petitions Closed	906	849	664	722	709	750	994	897	-9.8
Judicial Petitions Pending	122	96	140	105	162	237	276	340	23.2

TABLE 31
MENTAL RETARDATION ACTIVITY

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Total Mental Retardation Matters Pending January 1	867	166	128	130	109	-16.2
Filed	26	40	73	21	43	104.8
Reactivated	2,003	1,939	1,751	1,704	1,885	10.6
Cases Available For Disposition	2,896	2,145	1,952	1,855	2,037	9.8
Dispositions						
Closed:						
Found Not Mentally Retarded	28	9	7	17	9	-47.1
Deceased	8	2	—	1	9	800.0
Total	36	11	7	18	18	—
Cases Reviewed (Moved to Inactive Case Load)	2,694	2,006	1,815	1,728	1,918	11.0
Total Dispositions	2,730	2,017	1,822	1,746	1,936	10.9
Pending December 31	166	128	130	109	101	-7.3

TABLE 32
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE BUREAU ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Minister Licenses Issued	460	439	443	373	414	580	521	603	15.7
Marriage Applications Received	5,442	5,621	5,867	5,803	5,747	5,254	5,339	5,290	-0.9
Marriage Licenses Issued	5,320	5,485	5,693	5,611	5,592	5,143	5,172	5,369	3.8
Religious Ceremonies Performed	4,321	4,450	4,469	4,350	4,438	4,160	4,250	4,279	0.7
Civil Ceremonies Performed	871	887	1,103	1,106	1,051	882	847	863	1.9

SUPERIOR COURT
PROBATE DIVISION

Iraline Green Barnes
Presiding Judge

Virginia L. Riley
Deputy Presiding Judge

Henry L. Rucker[1]
Register of Wills and
Clerk of the Probate
Division

The Probate Division has the primary responsibility for fiduciary matters in the District of Columbia. Included in this responsibility are the appointment and supervision of: personal representatives for deceased persons; guardians of minors; conservators for adult incompetents; trustees; receivers for absentees and absconders; and, assignees for the benefit of creditors. The Clerk of the Probate Division performs the statutory duties of Register of Wills and is charged with protecting the rights of all persons who may be interested in the administration of a decedent's estate, whether as heirs, beneficiaries under wills, creditors or debtors. In addition, the Register of Wills has the duty of insuring that all disbursements and distributions of assets of the various kinds of estates made are in accordance with the District of Columbia Code and the Superior Court Rules.

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TABLE 33: Comparative Analysis of Probate Division Activity 83

[1] Resigned: September 1, 1987.

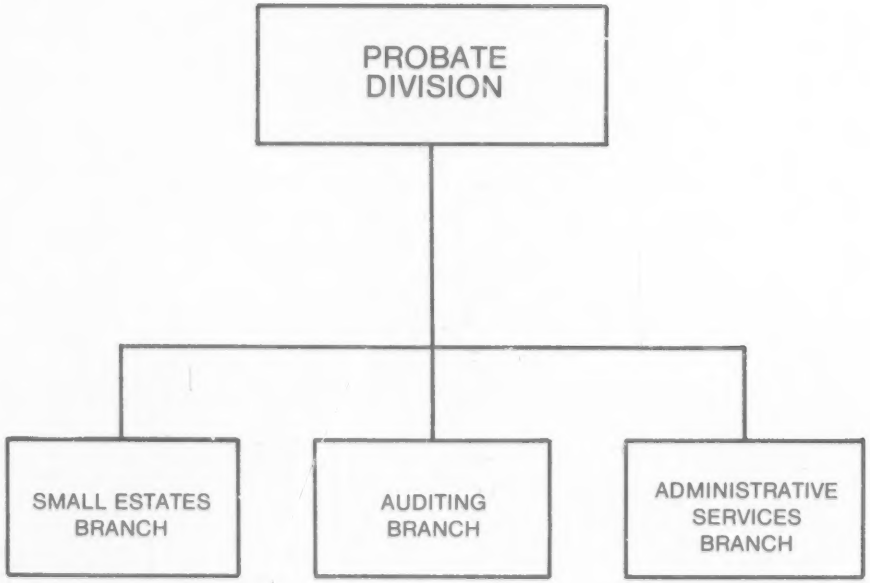
PROBATE DIVISION
SMALL ESTATES BRANCH
AUDITING BRANCH
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH

TABLE 33
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROBATE DIVISION ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Total Probate								
Pending January 1	4,348	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	7,557	7,398	-2.1
Filed	2,970[a]	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	3,283	3,182	-3.1
Transferred from Auditor-Master	474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposed	2,180	2,276	2,665	2,499	2,603	3,442	3,352	-2.6
Pending December 31	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	7,557	7,398	7,228	-2.3
Estates of Decedents								
Formal Probate								
Pending January 1	2,197	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	3,809	3,576	-6.1
Filed	1,763	1,543	1,501	1,613	1,777	1,814	1,782	-1.8
Disposed	1,220	1,144	1,521	1,328	1,372	2,047	2,071	1.2
Pending December 31	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	3,809	3,576	3,287	-8.1
Small Estates								
Pending January 1	66	145	178	175	250	360	367	1.9
Filed	816	909	918	986	1,122	1,066	1,014	-4.9
Disposed	737	876	921	911	1,012	1,059	1,006	-5.0
Pending December 31	145	178	175	250	360	367	375	2.2
Conservatorships								
Pending January 1	1,254	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	2,608	2,727	4.6
Filed	744[b]	272	305	309	302	276	282	2.2
Disposed	96	130	112	136	104	157	129	-17.8
Pending December 31	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	2,608	2,727	2,880	5.6
Guardianships								
Pending January 1	831	825	824	818	800	780	728	-6.7
Filed	121	125	105	106	95	127	104	-18.1
Disposed	127	126	111	124	115	179	146	-18.4
Pending December 31	825	824	818	800	780	728	686	-5.8

[a] Figures reflect an adjustment of −816 cases for 1981.

[b] Figure reflects 474 cases transferred from the Auditor-Master.

SUPERIOR COURT
SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

Roy S. Wynn, Jr.
Deputy Clerk of the Court
Director, Special Operations Division

The Special Operations Division of the Superior Court is headed by the Deputy Clerk of the Court. This Division includes the Tax Office, the Appeals Coordinator's Office, the Juror Office, the Office of Interpreter Services, and the Superior Court Library. The Tax Office maintains official dockets and calendars, schedules and arranges hearings, and prepares and certifies records on appeal for tax cases. The timely processing of all cases on appeal, including the coordination, maintenance and distribution of filings, preparation of statistical reports, and coordination with the D.C. Court of Appeals, attorneys, and *pro se* litigants, is the responsibility of the Appeals Coordinator's Office. The administration of juror services through the Juror Office includes processing jurors on their first and last days of service, obtaining information from courtroom clerks on the size of panels needed by various judges, and randomly selecting and dispersing petit juror panels to those courtrooms. The Juror Office also selects and swears-in grand jurors, and maintains statistics on juror utilization. The Office of Interpreter Services provides Spanish, sign language and other language interpreters for court proceedings. This Office also acts as a resource center for parties seeking to contract for foreign language or sign language interpreters. The Superior Court Library administers an extensive collections program developed to ensure the availability of broad-based research materials and legal references. In addition, the Library maintains the Superior Court's "Opinion Digest," and subscribes to an automated research service to ensure rapid access to and retrieval of legal information.

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TABLE 34: Comparative Analysis of Tax Office Activity	87
TABLE 35: Jury Management	88

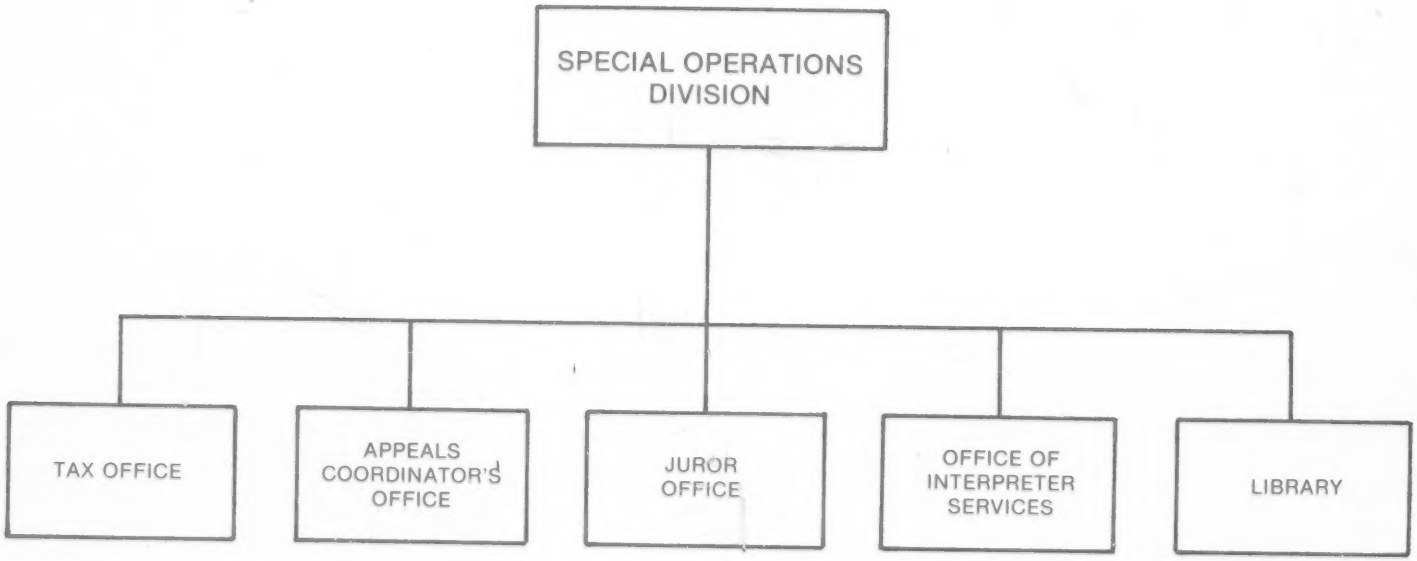
SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
TAX OFFICE
APPEALS COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
JUROR OFFICE
OFFICE OF INTERPRETER SERVICES
LIBRARY

TABLE 34
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAX OFFICE ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Criminal Tax Cases								
Pending January 1	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Filed	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total to be Disposed	13	9	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dispositions								
Nolle Prosequi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jury Trials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court Trials	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleas	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
Bench Warrants Issued/Expired	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pending December 31	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Tax Cases								
Pending January 1	433	398	376	429	176	217	238	9.7
Filed	77	94	135	166	203	158	149	-5.7
Certified from Another Division	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	-33.3
Reinstated	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	—
Total to be Disposed	511	493	518	602	384	378	389	2.9
Dispositions								
Dismissed/Withdrawn	61	45	20	329	49	41	40	-2.4
Stipulations for Entry of Decision	33	59	63	70	84	83	70	-15.7
Court Trials	5	3	3	15	18	12	9	-25.0
Motions for Summary Judgment Granted	5	6	2	9	10	4	3	-25.0
Judgments	9	4	1	3	3	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total	113	117	89	426	167	140	122	-12.9
Pending December 31	398	376	429	176	217	238	267	12.2

TABLE 35: JURY MANAGEMENT

As the comparative statistics in these three charts indicate, Superior Court juror usage has remained at relatively high levels from 1980 through 1987. Factors such as the size of the court, the average length of trials and the complexity of the cases all impact upon the conformance of a court to the suggested national standards. These criteria serve as excellent indicators of a system's general performance. Through continuing statistical analysis and controlled experimentation, the Court intends to further improve the efficiency and integrity of our jury system.

PETIT JUROR UTILIZATION

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	**Total**	**Daily Average**
Number of Days Jurors Reported	244	—	241	—	241	—	243	—	242	—	241	—	243	—	**238**	**—**
Number of Jurors Serving	78,102	320	76,810	319	80,107	332	86,542	356	86,683	358	122,085	507	111,801	460	**98,831**	**415**
Number of Panel Requests	1,845	7.6	1,561	6.5	1,740	7.2	1,481	6.1	1,412	5.8	1,893	7.9	1,529	6.3	**1,418**[a]	**6.0**
Number of Jurors Sent to Voir Dire	60,388	247	54,427	256	58,717	244	53,373	220	51,083	211	71,718	298	59,768	246	**56,237**	**236**
Number of Carryovers	41,598	170	40,577	168	45,152	187	50,574	208	50,698	209	61,298	254	52,328	215	**46,646**	**196**
Number Selected/Serving on Panels	19,612	80	17,292	72	19,461	81	17,933	74	17,708	73	23,509	98	18,491	76	**17,505**	**74**
Number of Times Judges Waited for Panels	558	—	32b	—	556	—	390	—	541	—	131	—	163	—	**208**	**—**

[a] This figure includes one mental health case for which a jury was called.

JUROR UTILIZATION MEASURES

Measure	National Standard	Superior Court of District of Columbia							
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	**1987**
Voir Dire Attendance	Greater than 100%.	165%	150%	168%	148%	142%	118%	100%	**108%**
Sworn Jurors	Greater than 50%.	54%	48%	56%	50%	49%	39%	31%	**34%**
Overcall	Less than 20%.	12%	13%	11%	15%	16%	22%	25%	**23%**
Panel Calls Per Day	Greater than 3.	7.6	6.5	7.2	6.1	5.8	7.9	6.3	**6.0**
Zero Panel Call Days	Less than 10%.[a]	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	**1.7%**

[a] No panel calls on less than 10% of the days.

PANEL UTILIZATION

Type of Case	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		**1987**	
	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	**Panels Sent**	**Trials Held[a]**
Felony	511	508	606	599	539	551	594	618	576	630	768	718	719	688	**645**	**654**
Misdemeanor	1,101	911	703	667	933	838	631	597	603	660	913	910	578	577	**570**	**554**
Civil	233	173	250	152	271	195	256	160	233	169	211	143	232	149	**202**	**135**
Total	1,845	1,592	1,559	1,418	1,743	1,584	1,481	1,375	1,412	1,459	1,892	1,771	1,529	1,414	**1,417**	**1,343**

[a] Represents defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT

AUDITOR-MASTER

John W. Follin
Auditor-Master

The Auditor-Master sits as a Master of the Court in civil matters for the conduct of hearings and submission of reports containing findings of fact and conclusions of law. Cases referred to the Auditor-Master may involve various probate matters, statements of accounts of removed fiduciaries in probate and civil matters, assignment for benefit of creditors, accountings between parties in business (partnerships as well as corporations), accountings in trust matters, and determinations of attorneys' fees and damages in construction suits.

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TABLE 36: Auditor-Master Activity 92

TABLE 36
AUDITOR-MASTER ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Pending January 1	60	93	120	101	107	102	-4.7
Filed							
Orders of Reference	108	108	56	81	74	112	51.4
Inventories	18	5	9	—	1	5	400.0
Other	4	3	1	—	2	—	-100.0
Total	130	116	66	81	77	117	51.9
Total to be Disposed	190	209	186	182	184	219	19.0
Dispositions							
Orders of Reference	81	83	75	75	75	75	0.0
Inventories	12	3	9	—	1	4	300.0
Other	4	3	1	—	6	3	-50.0
Total	97	89	85	75	82	82	0.0
Pending December 31	93	120	101	107	102	137	34.3

SUPERIOR COURT

SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Alan M. Schuman
Director

The Social Services Division of the Superior Court, which serves as the probation system for the District of Columbia, is responsible for providing information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all dispositional phases of the adjudication process. The Division provides court-supervised alternatives to incarceration for adults and juveniles, and offers supportive social services to those persons whose problems bring them within the purview of the Court. The Division, comprised of the Adult Supervision, Family, and Diagnostic and Information Resource Branches, offers specialized programs in the areas of adult and family services.

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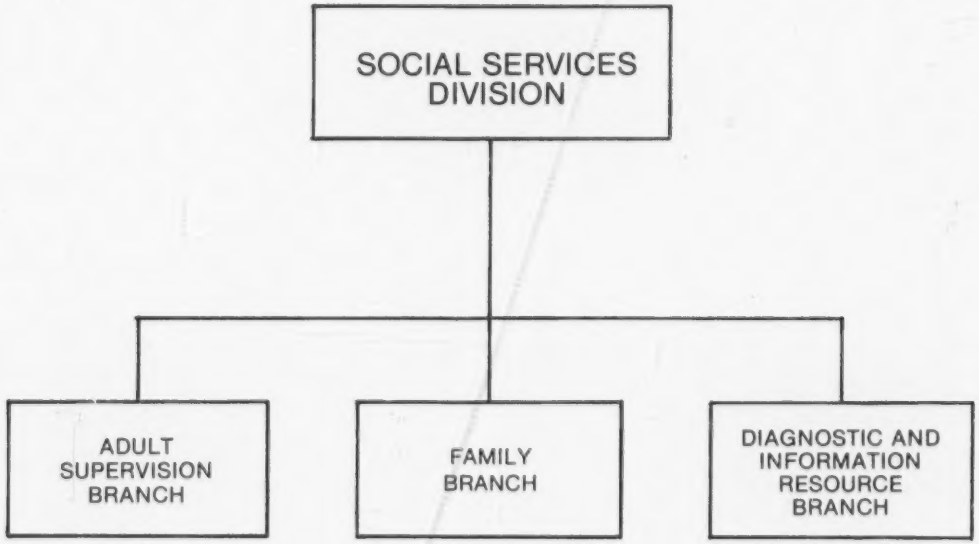
SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION
ADULT SUPERVISION BRANCH
FAMILY BRANCH
DIAGNOSTIC AND INFORMATION RESOURCE BRANCH

TABLE 37
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Cases Under Supervision January 1									
Adult Supervision	5,430	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,957[c]	10,713	12,172	12,598[e]	3.5
Cases Assigned									
Adult Supervision	5,136	6,663	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	10,661	9,629	-9.7
Net Transfers	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases Removed									
Expiration	1,513	1,997	3,344	3,420	3,853	4,697	5,273	5,088	-3.5
Revocation	494	581	805	830	953	1,078	1,147	1,579	37.7
Early Termination	1,684	2,112	2,589	2,385	2,767	2,542	2,537	2,792	10.1
Placed in Fugitive Status	350	553	654	631	896	958	936	1,289	37.7
Rejection	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	363	55.1
Total	4,041	5,243	7,392	7,266	8,469	9,275	10,127	11,111	9.7
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31									
Felony	1,906	1,847	1,682	1,900	2,395	2,775	3,131	2,696	-13.9
Misdemeanor	4,656	6,135	6,159	8,019	8,318	9,397	9,575	8,420	-12.1
Total	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,919	10,713	12,172	12,706	11,116	-12.5
Presentence Investigations									
Felony	1,658	1,942	2,072	2,491	2,694	3,249	3,072	3,447	12.2
Misdemeanor	5,186	5,867	7,189	5,515	4,984	4,771	5,218	5,296	1.5
Total	6,844	7,809	9,261	8,006	7,678	8,020	8,290	8,743	5.5
Average Monthly Case Load	5,945	7,354	7,984	9,035	10,747	11,499	12,306	11,896	-3.3
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	76	78	91[a]	94[b]	96[d]	112	117	120	2.6

[a] Includes 15 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

[b] Includes 19 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

[c] This figure reflects an adjustment of 38 cases.

[d] Includes 22 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

[e] This figure reflects an adjustment of – 108 cases.

TABLE 38
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY, ABUSE, AND CHILD SUPPORT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	**1987**	%Change 1986-1987
Cases Under Supervision January 1									
Intrafamily	42	51	39	46	36	**33**	30	**29**	-3.3
Abuse	167	124	122	139	187	149	152	**161**	5.9
Child Support	972	1,073	1,015	979	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,181	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182	182	**190**	4.4
Cases Assigned									
Intrafamily	71	57	47	38	33	35	28	**73**	160.7
Abuse	90	60	78	116	74	79	70	**47**	-32.9
Child Support	233	94	73	7	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	394	211	198	161	107	114	98	**120**	22.4
Cases Removed									
Intrafamily	62	69	40	48	36	38	29	**39**	34.5
Abuse	133	62	61	68	112	76	61	**67**	9.8
Child Support	132	152	109	986	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	327	283	210	1,102	148	114	90	**106**	17.8
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31									
Intrafamily	51	39	46	36	33	30	29	**63**	117.2
Abuse	124	122	139	187	149	152	161	**141**	-12.4
Child Support	1,073	1,015	979	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182	182	190	**204**	7.4
Average Monthly Case Load									
Intrafamily	64	45	41	40	32	32	24	**51**	112.5
Abuse	138	113	129	165	163	162	163	**149**	-8.6
Child Support	1,002	1,033	1,014	577	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,204	1,191	1,184	782	195	194	187	**200**	7.0
Social Investigations Completed	219	179	163	224	258	229	213	**222**	4.2
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	18	16	12	13	14	14	14	**14**	0.0

TABLE 39
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Cases Under Supervision January 1									
Consent Decree	208	144	186	124	134	164	79	137	73.4
Probation	564	725	769	595	518	641	617	778	26.1
Suspended Commitment	304	72	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Projects	53	78	36	72	71	92	103	93	-9.7
Total	1,129	1,019	993	791	723	897	799	1,008	26.2
Cases Assigned									
Consent Decree	310	339	213	204	258	161	298	302	1.3
Probation	906	843	538	459	572	643	721	838	16.2
Suspended Commitment	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Projects	234	82	132	90	109	125	107	80	-25.2
Total	1,477	1,264	883	753	939	929	1,126	1,220	8.3
Cases Removed									
Expiration	780	702	696	430	340	526	523	552	5.5
Revocation	61	63	37	66	48	108	70	81	15.7
Early Termination	444	401	256	234	289	279	207	420	102.9
Special Projects	209	124	96	91	88	114	117	100	-14.5
Other	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,587	1,290	1,085	821	765	1,027	917	1,153	25.7
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31									
Consent Decree	144	186	124	134	164	79	137	130	-5.1
Probation	725	769	595	518	641	617	778	872	12.1
Suspended Commitment	72	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Projects	78	36	72	71	92	103	93	73	-21.5
Total	1,019	993	791	723	897	799	1,008	1,075	6.6
Social Reports Completed	3,488	3,349	2,960	2,681	3,414	2,997	2,928	3,364	14.9
Avg. Monthly Supervision Case Load	1,045	990	829	767	771	809	842	1,066	26.6
Intake Cases	3,256	3,026	3,940	4,141	3,758	4,037	3,789	3,113	-17.8
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	48	53	44[a]	41[a]	41[a]	58[a,b]	43[a]	45[a]	4.7

[a] Includes 6 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.

[b] Includes 14 probation officer positions assigned to Intrafamily and Abuse case load.

TABLE 40
ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROJECTS ACTIVITY

1987

	Pending Case Load January 1	Cases Assigned	Cases Removed	Case Load December 31
Traffic Alcohol Program	2,386	1,818	2,732	1,472
Child Support[a]	281	—	45	236
Community Services	1,361	904	1,143	1,122
Community Services Diversion	276	943	998	221
Monitored Cases	7	11	17	1
Total	4,311	3,676[b]	4,935	3,052

[a] Child Supprt cases were previously reported under Family Services.

[b] This figure includes 3,656 new cases and 20 intradivisional transfers.

TABLE 41
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASES ASSIGNED[a]

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Adult Probation Services	5,136	6,669	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	10,661	[illegible]	-9.7
Family Services[b]	1,871	1,506	1,081	914	824	1,043	1,224	[illegible]	9.5
Crossroads Diversion	934	1,244	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Services Diversion		535	1,164	1,373	1,497	1,213	905	[illegible]	4.2
Monitored Cases	—	—	103	36	53	26	11	11	0.0
Total	7,941	9,954	9,666	11,667	11,599	13,016	12,801	[illegible]	-6.9

[a] Interoffice transfers are not included.

[b] Cases reported for Family Services were assigned to Intrafamily Probation Services and Juvenile Probation Services prior to 1981.

SUPERIOR COURT

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

Linda J. Finkelstein

The Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division encompasses five major areas of responsibility: The Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program, special projects, statistical as well as general reporting and analysis, legislative review and assessments, and forms management.

The Multi-Door Program began in 1985 and continues to provide citizens with an increasing array of alternatives to traditional litigation. In 1987, the Multi-Door Program, working in conjunction with the Civil Division, sponsored the District of Columbia's first Settlement Week. This program will be repeated in April 1988 with 900 cases ordered into mediation. The Multi-Door Program also offers an Accelerated Resolution of Major Civil Disputes Program which exposes judges to a variety of alternative techniques that have been used successfully in other parts of the county to resolve major civil cases. Other components of the Multi-Door Program include: Small Claims Mediation; Domestic Relations Mediation; a Mandatory Arbitration Program, which commenced in March 1987; and a Civil II Mediation Program, which began in October 1987.

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TABLE 45: Civil II Mediation	101

TABLE 42
INTAKE CASE LOAD

	1985	1986	1987
No. of Clients Assisted*	1,451	1,238	1,383
Types of disputes:			
Small Claims	813	594	609
Landlord/Tenant	87	62	97
Domestic Relations	102	210	318
Other	449	372	359

*An additional 3,088 clients were assisted at the Multi-Door Intake Center located in the D.C. Bar's Lawyer Referral and Information Service.

TABLE 43
MEDIATION PROGRAMS

	1985	1986	1987
Small Claims			
Case load	2,285	2,645	2,268
Cases completing mediation	1,920	1,926	1,980
Agreements reached in mediation	1,194	1,367	1,346
Agreement rate*	62%	70%	68%
Domestic Relations:			
Case load	**11	93	124
Cases completing mediation	9	87	110
Agreements reached in mediation	7	49	45
Agreement rate*	78%	56%	41%

*Agreements reached as percent of mediations completed.

**The Domestic Relations Program began in November 1985; this data represents only a two-month period.

TABLE 44
SETTLEMENT WEEK

May 1987

Cases scheduled	701
Cases settled:	
Prior to mediation	154
In mediation	191
Partial settlement	5
Total:	350
Settlement rate	50%

TABLE 45
CIVIL II MEDIATION*

Cases in mediation	39
Completed cases	14
Agreements reached	9
Agreement rate	64%

*This program began in October 1987; this data represents a three-month period.

COURT SYSTEM

STATISTICS

COURT SYSTEM

COURT REPORTER DIVISION

Shirley S. Curley
Director

The Court Reporter Division is responsible for the making of a verbatim record of the proceedings of the various trial courts in the Superior Court, timely production of transcripts for filing in the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, and the timely preparation of transcripts ordered by attorneys and litigants.

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TABLE 46
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION FROM AUDIO TAPES

Production/Staffing	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Pages Produced by Court Transcriber-Typists									
Appeal Pages	1,033	440	633	1,657	2,557	2,319	4,831	5,666	17.3
Non-Appeal Pages	2,314	1,394	828	5,608	10,436	13,722	17,058	16,545	-3.0
Mental Health Transcripts	—	—	—	542	509	—	725	208	-71.3
Judge-Ordered Transcripts	281	74	81	219	251	360	307	300	-2.3
Total	3,628	1,908	1,542	8,026	13,753	16,401	22,921	22,719	-0.9
Pages Produced by Transcription Services									
Appeal Pages	2,496	2,833	2,697	1,561	4,599	7,562	14,349	5,677	-60.4
Non-Appeal Pages	7,988	19,370	13,622	11,472	9,748	20,957	14,947	3,306	-77.9
Mental Health Transcripts	—	—	—	—	2,450	2,598	2,702	2,584	-4.4
Judge Ordered Transcripts	—	—	—	—	161	89	160	—	-100.0
Total	10,484	22,203	16,319	13,033	16,958	31,206	32,158	11,567	-64.0
Total	14,112	24,111	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	55,079	34,286	-37.8
Number of Cases Pending Transcription December 31	41	36	21	36	45	175	12	15	25.0
Number of Transcriber-Typist Positions Authorized December 31	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	0.0
Number of Courtrooms Supported by Central Recording Equipment	11	21	32	43	47	62	62	68	9.7

TABLE 47
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION BY COURT REPORTERS

Production/Staffing	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Total Pages Produced	261,317	297,424	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	412,959	344,624	-16.5
Number of Pages Produced for Appeals	159,544	195,091	175,585	194,572	198,702	226,975	297,988	203,839	-31.6
Number of Pages Produced for Judges	2,226	2,058	2,141	1,257	1,051	1,573	700	1,372	96.0
Ratio of Appeal Pages to Total Pages Produced	61.5	65.5	63.1	60.9	58.9	58.7	72.2	59.1	-18.1
Number of Appeal Orders Processed	1,172	1,393	1,261	1,323	1,358	1,392	1,504	1,299	-13.6
Number of Court Reporters on Staff December 31	37	38	42	40	44	41	45	47	4.4

TABLE 48
TOTAL TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION

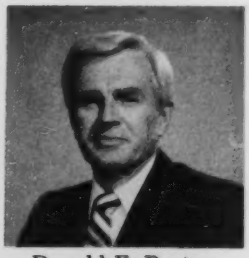
Production	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	%Change 1986-1987
Pages Produced by Court Reporters	261,317	297,424	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	412,959	344,624	-16.5
Pages Produced from Audio Tapes	14,112	24,111	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	55,079	34,286	-37.8
Total	275,429	321,535	296,100	340,520	368,286	433,955	468,038	378,910	-19.0

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

James F. Lynch
Deputy Executive Officer

Cassandra D. Penn
Training Officer

Executive Office. The "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970" assigns responsibility for the administrative management of the District of Columbia Court System to the Executive Officer, and accordingly, the Executive Office Staff. In keeping with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, and in conjunction with the respective Chief Judges, this office oversees the administration of the Courts, and serves as the primary provider of services for the Court System as a whole.



Donald F. Peyton
Administrative Officer

Administrative Division. The Administrative Division is a support unit which is responsible for the following operations on a courtwide basis: property control, procurement, space management, reproduction services, communications management, messenger service, and reception and information service.

Valentine M. Cawood
General Counsel

Attorney Advisors. The Attorney Advisors perform a broad spectrum of advisory legal functions, including the review of pending legislation, legal research and the preparation of memoranda of law. In addition, this staff serves as legal advisor to the Superior Court's Rules Committee, the various Divisional Advisory Committees and the Board of Judges on all matters concerning revision of the Superior Court's rules. The staff also operates the Superior Court's "Inmate Civil Assistance Project," under which prisoners are assisted in filing, defending and pursuing civil actions in the Superior Court.

Lee J. M. Barthlow
Deputy Clerk

Central Recording Unit. The primary responsibility of the Central Recording Unit is the operation and maintenance of the 8-track central recording system which services a number of trial and statutory courtrooms. This staff also serves as general electronic specialists for the Court and operates and maintains the video equipment.

Philip S. Braxton
Computer Systems
Administrator

Data Processing Division. The Data Processing Division of the Superior Court provides automated information to the operating divisions of the Court in such critical areas as Civil, Criminal, Family and Social Services related matters. A "Long-Range Data Processing Plan," which outlines steps leading to an integrated courtwide Management Information System, has been developed. Utilizing modern hardware and the latest software technologies, this integrated data system will provide Court managers with information crucial to daily operations, as well as the policy-making process.

Alfred E. Berling
Fiscal Officer

Financial Operations Division. The Financial Operations Division is comprised of three branches: Internal Audit, Budget and Accounting, and Financial Revenue. The Internal Audit Branch performs internal audits of all the accounts of the Court, as related to monies collected and deposited in the Registry of the Court, grants, appropriations, and Criminal Justice Act funds. The Budget and Accounting Branch is responsible for the annual preparation of the budget as well as maintaining accounting records for disbursement of general appropriations, witness and jury fee monies, and Criminal Justice Act funds. The Financial Revenue Branch oversees the collection of all fees, costs and payments, and the deposit of monies into the Registry of the Court.

George L. Wright
Director

Personnel Division. The Personnel Division administers personnel policies and procedures promulgated by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and Chief Judges of the respective Courts, thereby ensuring that policies are fairly and equitably applied to all employees. This Division is also responsible for providing employment counseling, managing employee-employer relations and furnishing personnel services related to recruitment, career planning, health benefits and retirement plans.